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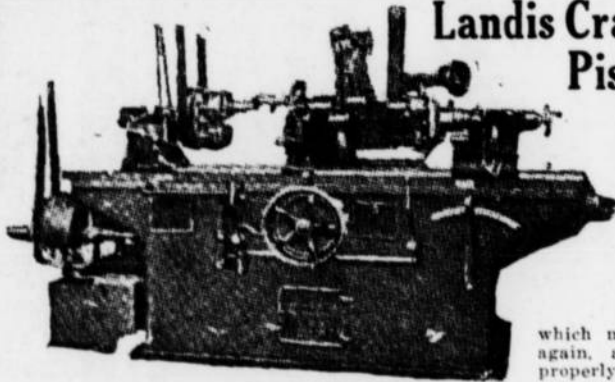
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## Home Bank Enquiry

Sir Thomas White, appearing on his own behalf before the Royal Commission enquiry into the Home Bank, continued his argument before the Commission last week. He referred to the very serious condition which the finance department had to face during the war period. The situation in 1916, he stated, was very serious, and at the time when the western directors had written to the minister in connection with the Home Bank he had been pressed to go to England to consult with the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the gravity of the financial situation. "This is the period in which, according to Mr. Lee's eloquent language, I was asleep in a barn," said Sir Thomas. "If he had crossed with me on the Mauretania with 3,000 Canadian troops I can assure him the last thing in his mind would have been sleep." During 1917, Sir Thomas continued, there was an agitation throughout the country for the conscription of wealth. By some people this was taken to mean confiscation of bank deposits and the public mind was so disturbed that he had found it necessary to make a statement in the House of Commons on the matter, assuring the public that the government was anxious to encourage deposits.

When he had first corresponded with the western directors he had come to the conclusion that an inspection of the Home Bank by the Canadian Bankers' Association would be a good thing, but he had changed his mind because he had thought that it was inadvisable to permit the association, which included practically all the general managers of Canadian banks, to have knowledge of the actual state of the affairs of the Home Bank. "Facts like that placed before the association would, I believe, have been on the street in a few minutes," he said.

### No Suspicion of Fraud

Sir Thomas declared that "to cause the failure of a bank in times of peace was very serious, but in war times it might be disastrous to the country." He had not suspected fraudulent dealings in connection with the bank. The minister, he stated, had a right to assume, considering the heavy penalties for making false reports, that the bank had supplied him with an honest statement. He quoted from the statement given to him by the bank in 1918, which said "The board of directors assure the minister that the position of the bank has been steadily growing stronger. The management is efficient and satisfactory and the business of the bank is progressing in a very satisfactory manner."

Sir Thomas contended that there was a difference between an audit arranged in a friendly manner between banks and the putting of an auditor into a bank by the minister of finance. If the minister had taken the latter course with the Home Bank there would, Sir Thomas claimed, have been a run on the bank. The minister, he stated, should have in his department a bureau through which the head offices of the banks would be inspected regularly under authority. Such a bureau, he stated, would relieve the minister of much anxiety and would prevent such gross fraud as had been revealed in the case of the Home Bank.

### One-Man Power Wrong

R. A. Reid, counsel for shareholders, continued his argument. Any system, he stated, which placed in the hands of one-man power of deciding whether or not there should be an investigation of a bank after complaints had been made regarding it was a wrong system. The question of insolvency, he stated, should come before the full cabinet and until provision had been made for government audit of banks, bank stock should not be regarded as a legitimate investment for trust funds. Mr. Reid also contended that the Home Bank had really not been properly incorporated and that the directorate was no more than a body of associated trustees without legal authority.

N. J. Haney, Mr. Reid claimed, knew that false statements with regard to the condition of the bank were being given out. The annual reports of the bank, he said, were padded for the purpose of misleading the public and selling stock. Mr. Reid was also critical of Hon. T. A. Crerar, who, he stated, while a minister of the Crown, and a member of parliament, apparently had done nothing to impress upon his colleagues and associates the gravity of the bank's condition. Both Mr. Crerar and The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Mr. Reid said, had escaped

the double liability of shareholders by selling out.

### Audit Would Have Produced Action

Eugene Lafleur, K.C., counsel for the Dominion Government, stated that it was evident that reports made by Mr. Haney to the minister were a "tissue of erroneous information." Sir Thomas White, Mr. Lafleur stated, had evidently been influenced by directors of the Home Bank against an audit, but an audit of the bank's affairs might have disclosed its true condition. If this had been discovered Sir Thomas could have stopped the bank from going on. There had been no danger signals at the time Sir Henry Drayton came to office, and nothing of importance had developed up to the time Mr. Fielding took office. There was therefore no justification for the attack on either Sir Henry Drayton or Mr. Fielding.

H. J. Symington, K.C., also counsel for the government, stated that there was no doubt that Sir Thomas White, and probably Mr. Lash and Mr. Crerar, had been given wrong information by the bank management. Mr. Symington claimed that the facts showed that an outside audit in 1918 would have produced some action. He expressed the opinion that inspection in 1916 by government officials or officials of the Canadian Bankers' Association would have revealed the condition of the bank and the bank could have been wound up with no loss to some of the depositors and with smaller loss to others. The depositors, Mr. Symington stated, had set up no legal claim. It was a matter for parliament to settle and he submitted that the commissioners should make no finding on this question, but he thought that it might be helpful to the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons if the commissioner indicated in his report that the cause of failure was reckless management of the bank. He also suggested that the commissioner might give an expression of opinion on the reflections that have been made on some gentlemen during the sittings.

For the depositors, R. J. McLaughlin, K.C., stated that while his clients were not making a legal claim the circumstances were such that under ordinary principles of justice they had a moral equitable right. The Commission adjourned for an indefinite period to enable Commissioner A. J. McKeown to examine the evidence and prepare his report.

### Home Bank Directors Sued

Suit for damages amounting to \$5,000,000 was entered against directors of the Home Bank at Toronto, last week. The claim is made by G. I. Clarkson and I. E. Weldon, liquidators of the Home Bank against the following directors: H. J. Daly, R. P. Gough, S. Casey Wood, Frank J. B. Russell, J. F. M. Stewart, M. J. Haney, all of Toronto; C. A. Barnard and C. F. Smith, of Montreal; J. Ambrose O'Brien, of Renfrew. The writ states that the plaintiffs claim damages of \$5,000,000 "for losses sustained by the Home Bank of Canada, its creditors and shareholders by reason of the misconduct, misfeasance, malfeasance and negligence of the defendants in the performance of their duties as directors and officers of the said bank."

Butter production in Saskatchewan for the first four months of the year represents a 30 per cent. increase over the same months in 1923, and more than double that of the same period in 1922. Evidently the propaganda for greater production during the period of high prices is producing results.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Premier King Makes Effective Reply to W. G. Mitchell on the Reasons Given by Latter for His Resignation from the House—Much Attention Now Being Given to Questions of Bank Act Revision

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, May 22.—The aftermath of the budget has been highly disappointing to the official Conservative opposition. It had been anticipated in the first place that the Woodsworth amendment would secure a far larger measure of support on the Progressive side than it did; as a matter of fact its supporters numbered only 16, all of whom afterward voted for the main motion. That is not to say that there were not very many more who favored the principles laid down in the amendment in question; but the consensus of opinion was that the government had gone just as far as it could go in one step, and that it would be unfair to urge it further at the present session. The fact that A. R. McMaster, of Brome, who last session left his party and took his seat on the independent benches opposite, voted against the Woodsworth amendment and for the budget, and thereafter resumed his old seat on the government side, is regarded as one of the most significant incidents of the session.

It was further anticipated by the official Conservative opposition that the budget would create a serious split in the Liberal party. Opposition papers made much of the fact that, in addition to the four direct "bolters" on the Liberal side, in the persons of Messrs. Marler, Euler, Raymond and McCrea, six Liberals had been absent without pairs when the vote was taken, while Hon. Walter Mitchell, M.P. for St. Antoine, had expressed his opposition to the budget by tendering his resignation. The situation was described as a "Liberal revolt"; but since the vote was taken three out of the six absentees, in the persons of Hon. Charles Marleil, of Bonaventure; C. H. Fournier, of Bellechasse, and Hon. Jacques Bureau, minister of customs, rose in their places and gave ample explanation for their absence, supplementing their explanation with the emphatic statement, that had they been present, they would have voted unreservedly for the budget.

### A Warning to Liberals

There is no doubt that the resignation of Mr. Mitchell, and the evasion of the vote by Sir Lomer Gouin, have their significance, and may be regarded as a warning to the Liberal party that the big interests of St. James Street must still be reckoned with. But even this potential "revolt" has created scarcely a ripple in political circles. St. Antoine has been traditionally a Conservative seat, and really remained so even when Mr. Mitchell won it. But the government is not entirely without hope of retrieving it for the Liberal party when the by-election occurs.

It is a somewhat significant fact, that while there are several members on the government side whose views on the fundamental issue of the tariff coincide with those of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and his followers, the latter have secured no new recruits from across the floor of the House. Mr. Marler is a Tory of the Tories, both in respect to public ownership, the tariff

and banking reform. He has differed with his party on all these issues; yet he will not cross the floor and join Mr. Meighen. Mr. Mitchell, himself, who agrees with the views of Mr. Meighen on the majority of subjects, preferred resignation to crossing the floor. Mr. McCrea is a high protectionist of the first water; but he is still on the government side. So far as Messrs. Euler and Raymond are concerned they would prefer defeat to joining the official opposition forces. Here again is another Conservative disappointment.

### No Industrial Decadence

But probably the greatest disappointment of all is due to the fact that Canadian industries so far show no sign of decadence as a result of the budget. Prior to its announcement parliament rang with cries of blue ruin and disaster. Manufacturing concerns, it was predicted, would go into liquidation if the tariff were reduced. Men would leave the country, and grass would grow upon the streets of the great cities. But nothing of the kind has resulted, or is likely to result. On the contrary the Massey-Harris Company has announced that, as a result of the abolition of the sales tax, and the duties on the materials of production, it will be able to compete with the world, and at the same time to give to the purchaser the benefit of the reductions

made. The Montreal Gazette, which, prior to the bringing down of the budget, joined in the blue ruin cry, now announces that the textile and the iron and steel industries are rapidly picking up, and that prospects are very bright. Eastern financial papers naively advise the investing public that Canadian industrials are as sound as ever, and that no harm will come from the budget proposals. All admit that it was a case of crying "Wolf, wolf," when there was no wolf at all. This is another cause for Conservative disappointment.

### MacMaster's Return

The return of Andrew MacMaster has created considerable gratification in Liberal ranks, and no resentment at all among the independent elements. The member for Brome left his party last session for two reasons; first, because the government failed to support his resolution providing that cabinet ministers should not hold directorships in large corporations doing business with the government, the resolution having particular reference to Sir Lomer Gouin; and second, because Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, had, in the course of his budget speech, declared in effect that he did not subscribe to the Liberal tariff policy of 1919, and that the reductions provided for in the budget were the last word in tariff reform. Sir Lomer has gone; his henchman, Mr. Mitchell, has resigned. Mr. Fielding will never again deliver a budget in the House, and Mr. MacMaster, believing that the government is purging itself as quickly as possible of high protectionist elements, and is now on the right road toward real tariff reforms, has gone back home.

### King Replies to Mitchell

There is something as yet unexplained in the resignation of Mr. Mitchell, and the absence from the House of Sir Lomer Gouin. The former explained that he had always been a "Laurier Liberal," and that his reasons for retiring were that the budget was contrary to Laurier tariff principles. In his reply to Mr. Mitchell, Premier King recalled the fact that the member for St. Antoine had, a few days previously, and when in full possession of all the facts regarding the budget, declared his intention of voting for it. He further reminded Mr. Mitchell that in 1917 the latter had accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western tour, and had listened without demur to the latter's tariff pronouncement, which was to the effect that production should be relieved from the burdens under which it labored, and that the cost of living should be reduced through tariff decreases. Sir Lomer Gouin was paired with Hon. Dr. Tolmie, chief Conservative whip. The day before the vote was taken, he wrote requesting that the pair should be cancelled, and his action was interpreted as meaning that he intended to vote for the budget. But he did not turn up. It would appear that both members attended St. James' Club in the interval.

### The Home Bank Investigation

The Home Bank affair continues to occupy attention from various angles. The court actions against the directors and officers are still pending. That fact, however, has not prevented the Royal Commission, under Mr. Justice McKeown, from functioning to the extent that it has already concluded the first stages of its enquiry. Neither has

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1918	\$ 39,997	\$ 22,903	\$ 8,300	65	4
1923	272,448	177,910	115,374	518	18

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it prevented the Banking and Commerce Committee from endeavoring to devise further ways and means for the safeguarding of the depositor. Judging by the evidence so far brought down, there has been no wilful negligence on the part of any minister of finance with respect to the defunct bank; but there may have been errors of judgment, superinduced by fraudulent representations and deceit on the part of certain of those connected with the bank.

Counsel for the government have held that the Commission must acquit all of the ministers involved of neglect of any kind, and that no evidence has been adduced to justify the recompense of the depositors from the federal treasury.

Out of the disaster some good may come. Last session, when the Bank Act was revised, there was strong opposition to any form of government inspection. This session the consensus of opinion is that some form of government inspection, or supervision, is inevitable. The old fiction that the Bank Act should be immune from change for ten years after each decennial revision has been thrown aside, men like Coote, of Macleod (himself a practical banker); Shaw, of Calgary; Ladner, of South Vancouver; Woods-worth, of Centre Winnipeg; Spencer, of Battle River; and others, have been very active in the matter of bank reform, and the idea of "stability" with respect to the Bank Act has been largely rejected during the past two sessions.

The Banking and Commerce Committee during the week had before it Hon. John Skelton Williams, former controller of currency at Washington, and J. W. Pole, chief national bank examiner of the United States, who gave evidence regarding the banking system in the United States. Mr. Pole, after

Continued on Page 19

## Increased Freight Rates

*New Classification and Rules Aimed to Augment Railway Revenue*

**C**LAIMING that it is a disguised attempt on the part of the railways to secure a substantial increase in freight rates the Canadian Council of Agriculture has forwarded to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa a strongly-worded protest against the proposed new Canadian Freight Classification No. 17 being made effective.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. F. B. Carvell, chairman of the railway commissioners, it is pointed out that under the new classification it is proposed to raise the rating of hundreds of different commodities, thereby automatically increasing the freight rates to be charged upon these commodities throughout Canada. A considerable number of reductions are also proposed, but it is claimed that from the point of view of volume and revenue the commodities which show increases far outweigh those for which decreases have been proposed. Samples of the proposed increases are as follows:

Agricultural implements in car loads containing 25 per cent. or less repairs have been embodied as a new item at 5th class. Commodity tariffs have always provided for this shipment at 6th class. When it is necessary to move a car load between points not enjoying commodity tariffs the shipment will, under the new classification, pay a rate of 17.8 per cent. higher. Machinery not otherwise indexed by name now moves in car lots of 20,000 pounds and upwards as 6th class freight. It is proposed to change this to a minimum of 24,000 pounds at 5th class, which increases the minimum weight 20 per cent. and the rate 17.8 per cent.

Grain cradles and garden rollers are increased from 6th class to 5th class, which also means an increase of 17.8 per cent. in freight rates.

On boxes, bail, butter, cheese, etc., it is proposed to reduce the minimum car load from 20,000 to 16,000 pounds, but the classification is increased from 10th to 6th class, or an advance of approximately 70 per cent. in the freight rate.

On vegetables the minimum car load weight has been reduced in some instances, but the classification on car loads, generally speaking, has been increased from 8th class to 5th class, which means an advance in the freight rate of 60 per cent. Vegetables in less than car-load lots have in some instances been increased from 3rd class to 1st class.

On baskets (bakers', butchers' and laundry), the minimum has been reduced from 20,000 pounds to 10,000 pounds, but the classification is increased from 10th class to 3rd class, which is a rate increase of 196 per cent.

On vehicles (not self-propelling, buckboards, cabs, two-wheel carts, chaises, wagons, democrats, delivery, etc.), the minimum has been reduced from 14,000 to 12,000 pounds, but the classification has been increased from 4th class to 3rd class, which is an advance in the freight rate of 32.4 per cent.

Farm vehicles (sleds, wagons, trailers, etc.), have been increased from 6th class to 5th class, which is an advance in the freight rate of 17.8 per cent.

Engines (gasoline), show an increase from 20,000 to 24,000 pounds in the minimum car-load weight and from 6th class to 5th class, an increase in the minimum of 20 per cent. and in the freight rate of 17.8 per cent.

Road grading machinery has been increased also from 20,000 pounds at 6th class to 24,000 pounds at 5th class, which is an increase in the minimum car-load weight of 20 per cent. and 17.8 per cent. in the freight rate.

The above freight increases have been calculated on the basis of the standard mileage rates for 360 miles which, with the spread in cents per 100 pounds and percentages, are shown below:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	10th
Spread in cents	1.47	1.23	.98	.74	.66	.56	.41	.41	.33
Per cent. spread	19.1%	25.5%	32.4%	12.1%	17.8%	36.5%	24.2%		

It is also proposed in a very large number of cases to increase the minimum car-load weight, which means that merchants and others will be compelled either to pay the less-than-car-load rate, buy in larger quantities, or pay freight upon a larger quantity than they are able to handle. Some of the increases in which

farmers are particularly interested are as follows:

	Proposed	Present	Increases
Agricultural Implements	24,000	20,000	20%
Agricultural Implement Parts—Some at Some at	30,000	24,000	25%
Asbestos Products—Some at Some at	30,000	24,000	25%
Barb Wire	40,000	24,000	66 2/3%
Hardware—Some at Some at	36,000	24,000	50%
Paints and Varnishes—Some at Some at	30,000	24,000	25%
Petroleum and Products—Some at Some at	36,000	24,000	50%
Machinery, N.O.I.B.N.	26,000	24,000	8 1/3%
Groceries—Some at	30,000	24,000	25%
Road-making Machinery	24,000	20,000	20%

The Canadian Council of Agriculture in the case submitted to the Board of Railway Commissioners protests against any increase in minimum car-load rates at present in force. It is claimed that the density of population is not sufficient to warrant the increases proposed and that if they are put into effect it will make it impossible for country merchants and farmers' co-operative associations to purchase car-load lots to the same extent as at present. In the case of barbed wire, for instance, it is a common practice for farmers to combine for the purchase of a car load. There is often the greatest difficulty in making up an order for 24,000 pounds and if the minimum is increased to 36,000 pounds it will practically prohibit the shipping of barbed wire to country points in car-load lots.

Objection is also taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to a proposed regulation embodied in Note 2 under

Purchased and shipped from Winnipeg—L.C.L. basis:			
Barb Wire	5,000 lbs.	42c	\$ 21.00
Fence Wire	5,000 lbs.	56c	28.00
Twine	5,000 lbs.	56c	28.00
Canned Goods	5,000 lbs.	56c	28.00
Hardware	4,000 lbs.	71c	28.40
Cartage on	24,000 lbs.	7c	\$150.40
Shipped on open classification basis:			
All at 24,000 lbs.	39c		\$93.60
Additional freight caused by present rule		\$56.40	\$56.60
Purchased and shipped from Toronto straight C.L. vs. purchasing from Winnipeg dealers.			
C.L. basis open classification:			
Toronto to Virden—24,000 at 132			\$331.20
Basis distributing through Winnipeg as at present:			
Toronto to Winnipeg—24,000 at 114			\$273.60
Assuming each jobber brought in on C.L. basis, L.C.L. from Winnipeg as per previously mentioned, e.g.			
			150.20
			\$423.80
Additional freight			92.60

petroleum and petroleum products. This note, as proposed, provides that tank cars of petroleum and certain of its products can only be taken delivery of at a private siding or where facilities exist for piping the oil from tank cars to permanent storage tanks. So far as is known no such rule has ever been embodied in a freight classification and the only purpose which it appears to have is to prevent farmers from combining to purchase kerosene, gasoline and coal oil through a local co-operative organization. This is now being practiced to a considerable extent and with a very large saving in the cost of motive power, but if the regulation proposed goes into effect farmers will, at many points, be unable to take delivery as at present and will be compelled to buy by retail at higher prices.

The Council of Agriculture also seeks a change in the rule relating to the minimum charge for freight. The present rule which the railways propose should be continued provides for a minimum charge on small shipments equal to the charge for 100 pounds at 1st class rate, but not less than 50 cents. The Council proposes that this rule should be amended to provide that a minimum charge will be for 100 pounds at the article's respective less-than-car-load rate, but not less than 50 cents.

An important point raised by the Council, and one on which there is likely to be considerable controversy, is in regard to the goods which may be placed

in a car and shipped at a car-load rate. In Eastern Canada and throughout the United States what is known as the open mixture rule prevails, which means that two or more different classes of commodities may be shipped in one car at a car-load rate. In Western Canada, however, and in the case of goods moving

from Eastern Canada to Western Canada or vice versa, only goods which appear in the classification under distinctive headings (or trade lists) may be mixed at the car-load rate. Under the rule applicable to the West, for example, all kinds of hardware may be shipped as a car load, or all kinds of groceries, but a shipment consisting partly of hardware and partly

of groceries would be charged for as two separate shipments at less-than-car-load rates, which are substantially higher per 100 pounds than the car-load rates for the same commodities.

This difference between the Eastern and Western rules, it is claimed, constitutes unfair discrimination against the Western merchant and consumer and is one cause of the present high cost of distribution.

A comparison between the freight charges under the existing rule and what they would be if the Eastern and United States rules were made to apply in Western Canada is given in the following illustration:

Take, for instance, a co-operative agency located at Virden, Manitoba, wishing to purchase barbed wire, 5,000 pounds; binder twine, 5,000 pounds; fencing, 5,000 pounds; canned goods, 5,000 pounds; hardware, 4,000 pounds.

The railway companies it is understood have no objection to the open mixture rule being made applicable throughout Canada which is indicated by the fact that the first draft of the new classification prepared some years ago by the railways made this provision. The objection to the open mixture rule comes from the jobbing and wholesale trade in Winnipeg and other western cities. Under the present restrictive mixture rule a country merchant in Western Canada being unable to purchase in large enough quantities to obtain straight car loads of each class of goods is virtually compelled to buy from western wholesale houses who bring in their goods in straight car loads from the East and ship them to the country at less than car-load rates. The merchant and eventually his customer, of course, pay the additional freight, the cartage to and from the wholesale warehouse in Winnipeg or elsewhere and also the wholesalers' profit. The western wholesale trade, it is claimed, has been largely built up on this privilege and the wholesalers and jobbers are prepared to make a strong fight for its retention.

The Council of Agriculture, however, takes the ground that the present rule constitutes unjust discrimination against the western retailer and consumer and that the jobber and wholesaler have no right to the protection which gives them an advantage over their competitors or which compels anyone to purchase from them when he might secure his goods more cheaply, including the freight, by buying elsewhere.

The Council, therefore, asks that the open mixture rule in force in Eastern Canada be made effective throughout the country.

It is also pointed out in the letter of the Council of Agriculture to Chief Commissioner Carvell that the present earnings of the railways in Canada and general conditions in industry make it entirely unnecessary and contrary to the public

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 28, 1924

## A Belated Conversion

Sir Thomas White has been converted. After opposing for years the establishment of government inspection of banks, the Home Bank disaster has convinced him that outside inspection is necessary, and he further admits that if there had been outside inspection in 1916, the disaster might not have occurred.

It will be remembered that Sir Thomas also opposed an income tax for Canada. The inexorable demands of the war compelled him to give Canada its present income tax law, but it is doubtful if anything short of a war would have converted him. He may, however, console himself with the thought that he does not stand alone among statesmen who could not see the necessity of a thing until it was forced upon them by the march of events. The British aristocracy up to 1832 never could see the necessity of electoral reform and it took the exigencies of a great war to induce them to see that home rule for Ireland could not be withheld. It was only when the great misery and distress of the people were brought vividly to his attention through a nation-wide agitation that Sir Robert Peel became convinced that the Corn Laws had to go. It was the revelations before special commissions of the degradation of work in mines and factories that led to the passing of laws regarding the employment of women and children and the Factory Acts, all based upon the plain fact of life, that men in the mass cannot be trusted to do voluntarily the right and just thing by their fellow beings.

It was only after the enormous loss of life among sailors had been shown, that the British parliament established the Plimsoll line, and it took the Titanic disaster to show the necessity for adequate life-saving facilities on modern vessels. And to bring the examples down to date it may be said that it was only after a series of disasters involving tremendous loss of life that the allied statesmen agreed to establish unity of command on the western front in the war.

Sir Thomas, we say, may console himself with these thoughts and also with the thought that the world progresses by the method of trial and error, but those who have persistently advocated the things that Sir Thomas opposed, and to which he now gives assent, have the right to complain that he refused to make the trial. What a mass of trouble would have been saved if he had only insisted upon knowing the actual truth in 1916, and had acted upon it.

## An Amazing Doctrine

The letter of W. G. Mitchell, member for the St. Antoine division of Montreal, to Premier King, in which he gives his reasons for resigning his seat, raises an interesting point in political ethics. Mr. Mitchell states that he has been "a life-long Liberal," that he ran as a Liberal candidate in the election of 1921, and that he cannot "overlook the fact" that he was elected as a supporter of the present government. At the same time he declares that in the election he adopted as his platform "the Laurier-Fielding tariff as practiced by the Liberal administration from 1896 to 1911," that the platform of 1919 is one to which he "has never subscribed" and "cannot now subscribe," that he understood from repeated declarations of Liberal ministers in 1922 that the tariff plank of that platform was not to be carried into effect, that he is forced to the conclu-

sion that the Laurier-Fielding tariff policy is to be abandoned, by the speeches of ministers during the debate on the budget, and that in consequence, the only course left open to him is to resign his seat and give the electors of his constituency an opportunity to express their views.

Mr. Marler, in his budget speech, expressed similar opinions although he has not resigned. In the course of his speech, he said:

I know perfectly well that hon. members on this side will immediately retort: Look at the resolutions which Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Fielding moved and supported while in opposition; these particular policies (of the budget) are in accord with those resolutions. I do not think we are so much concerned with what those great and distinguished statesmen did while in opposition; we are more concerned with what they did while in power. While in opposition the intent may possibly be shown, but when in power some attention is given to the consequences of the misuse of responsibility.

Mr. Mitchell, it will be noted, also laid emphasis upon the "practice" of the Liberals when in power, and apparently like Mr. Marler, he looked upon the platform of 1919 as something "to get in on and not to stand on," as the porter said of the car platform.

From any ethical standpoint this is an amazing political doctrine. It means that a political party has no responsibilities whatever to the electorate when it is out of power. It means that a party may put anything it likes in its platform, may go to any lengths in promises to the electorate for the purpose of getting votes, but having got the votes and attained power it is under no obligation whatever to carry out its promises to the electorate. It means that a candidate may stand as the member of a party and at the same time repudiate the platform upon which the party is appealing for support from the electorate. It means that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding and all the hosts of Liberalism were denouncing protection and talking low tariff, they were not to be taken seriously but merely as politicians seeking to secure votes.

This is political opportunism without any decorations, a logical application of the doctrine, in political strife at least, that the end justifies the means. It is the acme of political cynicism. The Liberal party was undoubtedly opportunist, but it was left for these Montreal Liberals to justify its actions by the vicious argument that a party in opposition has no more responsibility to the people than to express an intention which it is under no obligation, moral or other, to carry out when in power. However much the difference between Liberal promises and Liberal performances is to be deplored, it is a good thing for Canadian political life that within the Liberal party there are still men who would never seek to justify that difference by denying an ethical standard for political parties.

## Lake Freight Tolls

It cost a big sum last year to have a royal commission investigate the shipping combine on the Great Lakes. Special federal legislation was enacted to protect the western wheat grower against the exactions of the gentlemen who operate the lake freighters. What was the result?

Last week the freight charges on wheat from Fort William or Port Arthur to the Canadian lake ports of Midland and Port McNicholl, on the Georgian Bay, were two and one-half cents per bushel. At the same time the freight charges from Fort William or Port

Arthur to Buffalo (nearly twice the distance), were but one and three-quarter cents per bushel. From the head of the lakes to Port Colborne, which is approximately the same distance as to Buffalo, the same rate applies as to the Bay ports. Thus the investigation and the legislation have accomplished nothing. The patriotic Canadian lake shippers, who enjoy a monopoly under the coasting laws, are soaking the shipper who exports wheat through Canadian channels. Where they have a monopoly they charge two and one-half cents; where they face American competition they charge one and three-quarter cents. They charge 42 per cent. higher rates on wheat by the all-Canadian route.

Of course, the patriotic Canadian lake shippers explain that it is the return cargoes from Buffalo that make it possible to give a lower freight to that port. They have other excuses also, which when examined, are not found to amount to much. The fact seems to be that they are taking "all the traffic will bear" where they have a monopoly, and are taking what they can get (presumably a profitable figure) where they have competition. Yet it is the Canadian government that continues this monopoly. Under the coasting laws only Canadian ships can carry freight between Canadian lake ports. American ships can only carry freight from Canadian to American ports. The sensible thing to do is to suspend the coasting laws as applied to the lakes and let us have some competition in Canadian territory. These Canadian lake shippers have been a law unto themselves for a long time. It begins to look as though they have too much influence in quarters where the rights of the producers should have more consideration.

## Attacking the British Preference

The repeal of the McKenna duties by the British parliament has had the not unexpected effect of stimulating the demand in this country for modification of the British preferential tariff. The McKenna duties were established in 1915 as a war measure and were intended to restrict trade in certain articles that were not considered essential and thus conserve shipping space.

In 1919 Mr. Chamberlain gave the Dominions a preference of one-third of the McKenna duties, which were thus retained by the coalition government as a pure measure of protection. Among the articles coming under the McKenna duties were motor cars, and since 1919 Canadian exports of motor cars to Great Britain have substantially increased. Other articles were watches, clocks and musical instruments but the Canadian makers of these goods do not seem to have been attracted by the British market and the preferential tariff. Now that the British parliament has decided to abolish these duties, Canadian protectionists are pressing their demand for tariff arrangements with Great Britain, which will mean the getting of something for something.

Foremost among those who want the preferential tariff modified is Mr. Meighen. In a speech at Windsor, just before the budget was brought down, he said:

I would make reciprocal treaties if I could and open every market I could without yielding the whole position. I would make a treaty with Britain on just the same basis as others. I do not believe in showing loyalty by giving industrial concessions unless you get something in return. I believe this country should first of all, and all the time, look after its own interests.



To this doctrine protectionists are uttering a fervent "Hear, hear." It is a typically protectionist way of looking at the question. It is a matter of indifference to Mr. Meighen that the British preferential tariff means, as far as it goes, cheaper goods for the Canadian consumer. It matters not to him that Britain's refusal of protection means an open market for goods from Canada. He wants to tax himself for the benefit of Canadian producers, just as he demands that the Canadian consumers be taxed, and to the limit, for the benefit of the industrial producers of Canada.

Mr. Meighen and his protectionist friends are not content that Canada should have free entry into the British market; he wants a preferential entry in return for a preferential entry for British goods into the Canadian market. It ensues, therefore, that if any nation should wipe out or substantially reduce its tariff all round, it cannot hope for reciprocal treatment from Canada. Mr. Meighen's doctrine, logically, means that if every nation were to adopt free trade, Canada would not, because the adoption would leave nothing to bargain with, and no preferential treatment for Canada. He would refuse to treat with a free trade nation.

That is an inspiring gospel to be preaching at a time when what the world needs, as never before, is the freest possible commercial intercourse. It is the doctrine of those ultra-nationalists whose policies are steadily making for another world war. National exclusiveness will never lead to world peace, and if the doctrines held by Mr. Meighen prevail all the efforts that are now being made to promote conditions that will prevent war will end in complete frustration.

### Lightening the Burden

In line with the announcement of the

Massey-Harris Company are the announcements of two other large manufacturers of implements as follows:

The International Harvester Company of Canada Ltd.: We are pleased to announce a substantial reduction in prices of our entire line of farm implements. This reduction is made possible by the removal or decrease of the Sales Tax on such machines and on raw materials, and further, by the removal or reduction of the duty on materials entering into such machines, as set forth in the government budget resolutions of April 11, and in subsequent amendments.

The Cockshutt Plow Co.: Following the changes in the recent budget we have revised our prices and reduced them to the extent of the savings which will be effected.

Undoubtedly the other manufacturers have already followed the same course, or will do so. The tariff and the sales tax enhance prices and their removal lowers prices. None of our Canadian industries have been injured, but the farmers have benefited by the reduction in these taxes. Further reductions on other items in the next budget will further reduce the cost of living and the cost of production.

### A Tax Conference

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada that the Manitoba Grain Futures Tax in its present form is unconstitutional, and the disallowance by the Dominion Government of Alberta's Mineral Lands Tax, raise anew the question of defining spheres of taxation for the various taxing authorities of the country. This is one of the problems with which every federal state is confronted, and it is not easy of solution. For a number of years the Council of Agriculture has urged the holding of a conference of the taxing authorities, and Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, has persistently kept the idea before the Dominion government. It is now announced that such a conference will be held at Ottawa, in September. The Commonwealth

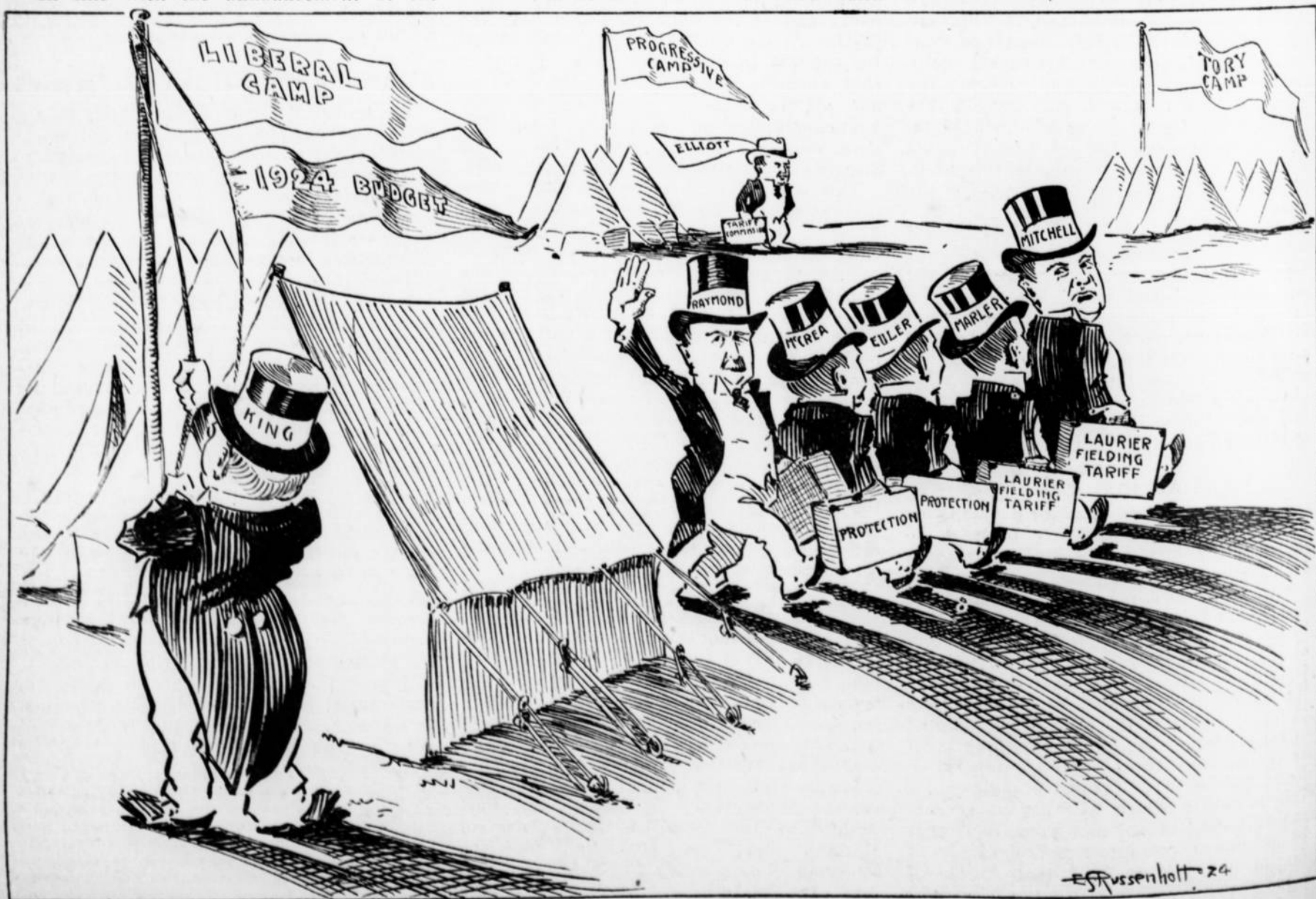
and State governments of Australia held a conference of this kind last year and arrived at an agreement with regard to the Income Tax. As the provinces develop there will probably be further recourse to provincial income taxes, and it is extremely desirable that some method be adopted for ensuring economy in the collection of such taxes. There is a large field for investigation in connection with spheres of taxation, and a conference should lead to valuable results, for it is plain that the terms of the British North America Act do not fit in with modern conditions.

### Editorial Notes

The United States federal trade commission in a special report on the flour industry states that while the price of wheat between 1919 and 1922, declined up to 55 per cent., and the price of flour up to 43 per cent., according to locality, the price of bread declined only 2 per cent. The fact is bread is dearer on this continent than it is in England where it has to pay the cost of transporting flour or wheat from this side of the Atlantic. What is true of bread is doubtless true of other commodities, and this explains the high cost of living and the serious depression in agriculture.

The Financial Post of Toronto is worrying itself to death about the disastrous effect of the so-called "invisible bounty" on imports upon the Canadian manufacturers. Will the Post be good enough to take just one long look at the effect upon exporters, which includes the farmers, of the condition which it says is injuring the manufacturers of this country?

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of Southern China, has been reported dead a good many times. But each time he is very much alive. As Mark Twain once said, the reports of his death were very much exaggerated.



The Political Exodus





# Secret Tariff Making

## *Extensive Powers of the Minister of Customs and Anti-Dumping Regulations Make Possible an Increase of Protection Without Touching Tariff Rates---*

By J. T. Hull

THE debate on the budget at Ottawa, and the vote concluding it, have brought into relief the differences within the Liberal party on the question of the tariff, differences that are by no means of modern birth but which prevailed throughout the long regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and led to the virtual repression of western representatives in the Liberal caucus and ultimately to the schism which produced the Progressive party.

The Liberals came into power in 1896, on what was for all practical purposes a tariff-for-revenue platform. It is true there were other issues in the election of that year and that the Liberals secured a representation in parliament that was out of proportion to the popular vote, but the support of the electorate in 1900, following the establishment of the British preferential tariff and the apparent efforts to give effect to the low tariff plank of the platform of 1893, indicated quite clearly that opinion in the constituencies was not averse to a continued low tariff policy.

It is not intended in this article to review the gradual change in policy within the Liberal ranks on the tariff, but following the election of 1900 the desire to retain power began to work and in various ways there began that tinkering with the tariff and manipulations to appease the growing industrialism of the country, which offset the low tariff professions of the party and strengthened within it the protectionist element. Among these manipulations were special exemptions from the general British preference of one-third of the general tariff and anti-dumping regulations.

### International Dumping

Dumping as a phenomenon in international trade is a product of modern industry with its comprehensive system of accounting. It is facilitated by protective tariffs and bounties. An outstanding example of the latter was the bounties paid by Russia, Germany and France to the producers of beet sugar, the effect of which was almost to ruin the cane sugar industry, and which was stopped only after earnest and vigorous remonstrance by Great Britain and the United States.

Dumping in the economic sense is selling for export, temporarily, at prices below the cost of production with or without the purpose of hurting competitors. It is frequently the result of extensive investment in plant expansion to meet an anticipated demand, a temporary loss being taken in order to retain an advantageous position when the demand increases. In the economic sense, and given freedom of commerce, dumping is necessarily a temporary condition for no firm can continue for ever selling at prices that are normally unprofitable. As a temporary condition it was known on the European continent as "the British method," which was simply the method of bargain sales by British producers for the purpose of reducing stocks and getting rid of an embarrassing surplus. This

method has been defended on the ground that it assisted in maintaining low prices in the home market by keeping the factories at capacity production. It is undoubtedly practiced by all producers whether in the national or international market, and it is just as absurd to prevent consumers getting the benefit of such temporary reductions in prices by special tariff regulations as it would be to prohibit merchants at home holding periodical bargain sales.

### Effect of Tariffs and Bounties

Bounties and tariffs introduce another element into the question, and it may be noted that special efforts to prevent dumping are characteristic of countries with protective tariffs, in other words are efforts to overcome one of the effects of the tariff policies followed by these countries. A protective tariff enables the protected industries to charge a higher price in the home market than the free trade price and the extra profits thus secured make it possible and not unprofitable to sell goods at a lower price to foreign countries. This practice can be maintained as long as the home market is secured by a tariff and thus it tends to become an established custom with exporters from a protected country.

### Liberals and Dumping

The Liberal government began to enact anti-dumping laws in 1904. Prior to that date there was no penalty imposed where goods were imported at a price that was presumably below the fair market value of the goods in the country of export, but the customs department had the authority to raise the value for customs purposes. In 1904, Hon. W. S. Fielding, introduced the penalty duty, in addition to the ordinary duty, on goods imported at a price which the customs officials were satisfied was lower than the fair market value of the goods in the exporting country. The special duty was to be the difference between the export price and the fair market value, but with certain exceptions the special duty was not to exceed 15 per cent., ad. valorem. This provision was consolidated and continued in the Tariff Act of 1907, and was vigorously defended by Mr. Fielding and the government supporters as a means of saving Canadian industries from "slaughter" prices of foreign competitors.

### Dumping from Canada

Canada set the example to the whole world in the matter of anti-dumping laws, most countries, even those with protective tariffs, looking upon dumping as a merely temporary affair, and in any case as being a form of competition that it was not desirable to prevent. Canadian industries, in fact, have done as much as any other to raise protests

on the ground of dumping. When the Canadian iron and steel industry was enjoying the munificent bounties conferred by the Liberal government, Canadian iron and steel products were dumped all over the world, even the British iron and steel companies finding it impossible to compete with the Canadian product in the British home market. In Dumping; a Problem in International Trade, by Jacob Viner, it is said: "The United States tariff commission, in the course of an investigation of the prevalence of dumping by foreigners on the American market, received a number of complaints of dumping by Canadian producers of harness leather, sole leather and lumber. . . . Export dumping has been a common practice on the part of the (Canadian) flour milling industry, and the agricultural implement manufacturers." In this respect the Canadian manufacturers are no worse than the manufacturers in other countries, but it may be noted that when defending his anti-dumping regulations in 1904, Mr. Fielding stated that dumping was not characteristic of "low tariff countries, or free trade countries; Great Britain for example."

### Extension of Dumping Clauses

The anti-dumping clauses of the Tariff Act of 1907, provided that when the difference between fair market value in the country of export and the selling price to importers amounted to only a small percentage of the market value, the dumping duty was not to be collected. In 1914, a regulation was issued defining this "small percentage," and providing that "Special duty (or dumping duty) is not to apply when the difference between the fair market value and the selling price of the goods to the importer in Canada does not exceed five per cent. of their fair market value."

The anti-dumping law remained at that up to 1922, when the Liberals were again in power. In committee on the budget in that year, Hon. J. Bureau, minister of customs, moved the following amendment to the Customs Act:

"If at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the governor-in-council on a report from the minister of customs and excise, that natural products of the class or kind produced in Canada are being imported into Canada, either on sale or on consignment under such conditions as prejudicially or injuriously to affect the interests of Canadian producers, the governor-in-council may, in any case or class of cases, authorize the minister to value such goods for duty notwithstanding any of the provisions of this act and the value so determined shall be held to be the fair market value thereof."

This amendment met with considerable opposition from Conservatives and

Progressives, the former because it gave too much power to the minister, the latter because it was an insidious increase of protection. The amendment, however carried, and the first effort of the Liberal government to return to the tariff tricks it practiced from 1904 to 1910, was successful.

### Five Per Cent. Margin Abolished

Mr. Bureau made a further effort on April 8, of this year, two days before the budget was brought down. On that date he issued a regulation repealing the regulation passed in 1914, giving a lee-way of five per cent. on export prices. "From and after 15th of April," the new regulation stated, "special or dumping duty shall apply without exemption allowance. . . ." There is no doubt whatever that this new regulation and the abolition of the five per cent. margin was a sop to the manufacturers who were urging the government to raise the tariff so as to offset the "invisible bounty" on goods exported to Canada from countries whose currency in Canada was undervalued. In effect it certainly amounted to an increase of the tariff, and in conjunction with the statutory power of the minister to arbitrarily place a value upon goods the fair market value of which in the country of export it was difficult to ascertain, it meant a fairly substantial increase of the tariff.

### Minister Capitulates

Again the Progressives and some Liberals protested, and in reply to a direct question from A. B. Hudson, Liberal member for South Winnipeg, on May 7, Mr. Bureau announced that he had "seen fit to suspend the suspension and the old regulation remains in force." The measure, he said was departmental not governmental, and he alone was responsible for it, and he "had no apology to make either."

The margin of five per cent. between the fair market value and the invoice price of imported goods thus remains, but the minister still retains the arbitrary power conferred upon him by the amendment of 1922, to fix any price within his discretion on natural products imported into this country. That amendment was passed at the instigation, primarily, of the fruit growers of British Columbia who complained bitterly, and in fact still complain, of the low prices of fruit shipped into Canada from the fruit growing states across the border. The old provision for which this amendment was substituted fixed actual cost of production plus a reasonable profit as the basis for the import price, but Mr. Bureau contended that such a basis was absurd. "How," he asked, "are you going to ascertain the actual cost of a cherry that classes No. 4 or No. 5, over a No. 1 cherry? How are you going to ascertain the cost of a cull or first grade lumber? They cost the same thing." And in reply to a question as to how the price for import was to be arrived at, Mr. Bureau frankly admitted that "the interest of the Canadian producer will be the primary matter which the minister will

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# Brandon Farm Livestock Day

## Farmers Spend Profitable Day in Looking Over Experimental Work in Progress at the Dominion Government Farm

THE livestock field day held at the Brandon Experimental Farm on May 17, completed another page in the chapter of service which that institution has given to Western Canada. Unfortunately a few fitful showers at noon-time frightened away many intending visitors, but the sun reasserted himself before the tour of the barns began, and the balance of the afternoon was spent dry-shod with a shining sky overhead.

Driving down the beautiful avenue of Manitoba maples—one of the most picturesque in the West—which takes the visitor from the main highway to the superintendent's house, one marks with regret the unfailing signs of age in the trees. Perhaps no other tree plantation in the West has done so much to inspire imitative efforts round prairie homes. Dr. Bedford, the first superintendent, put these trees in with his own hand in 1889. At that time nothing was known as to the probable age Manitoba maples would attain in this climate. All that was known was that they were native and therefore hardy. Observations since then have fixed 35 years as their allotted span. The Brandon Maples reached their age limit this spring. Dr. Bedford will live to see the death of the trees which he planted when he already had a half-a-life-time of service behind him. His only regret now is that he did not plant elms which would have been good for another hundred years. While elms may not be the logical alternative all over the West, this bit of experience may be well to record in these days when so many windbreaks are being set out.

### The Breeding Herd

The livestock field day began with the inspection of the herd of dual-purpose Shorthorns which are kept on the farm. Supt. McKillican outlined the difficulties which the breeder of dual-purpose cattle has to contend with. It is very hard to fix a type when no two breeders will agree as to the relative amount of importance which must be given to milk and to beef. He presented three animals; one of them a cow which could make a creditable showing in any dairy cow class at the exhibitions; a heifer which could command a premium at the block; and lastly a mature cow which in a very commendable degree combined the merits of the other two. He stated that the young cattle showed a great disposition to lay on beef evenly, and as beef stock goes to the shambles early in life, the fact that many old cows got rough or angular was not to be taken as evidence that the dual-purpose breeder had failed in his effort to combine the two ideals.

Roy Hopper, assistant superintendent, gave a talk on the system of feeding the milking cows in the herd. Straw is used in the ration, its undesirable effects being overcome by the feeding of silage—four parts silage to one part straw makes up the roughage which is divided into two feeds, night and morning. The noon meal is roots in varying quantities, and alfalfa for the heavy milkers and for newly freshened cows.

### Feed Varies With Breed

Discussing the concentrate part of the ration, Mr. Hopper stated that they used equal parts of oats and bran. A dairyman in the assembly stated that he found it necessary to substitute ground barley in order to keep up the body weight of his milking cows. It turned out that this farmer kept Holsteins. Mr. Hopper stated that barley gave too rapid gains in weight with milking Shorthorns. As it was, with bran and oats, the Shorthorn gained in weight during the latter part of lactation.

The inevitable discussion between the merits of sunflowers and corn for silage took place. The Brandon farm people are all for corn where it can be grown. Mr. Hopper stated that in feeding the two silages to growing heifers corn gave a gain in body weight of one-half a pound per day more than sun-

flowers. Also, milking cows gave heavier yields.

Mr. Hopper stated that contagious abortion had crept into the Brandon herd in past years and that the Bowman remedy had been subjected to a test. The farm is not in a position to make a final pronouncement yet as to the merits of this remedy, because the test was not completed, but so far the results are promising.

### Winter Feeding at Brandon

The big feature of the day was the inspection of the steers which had been on winter feed. Mr. McKillican reviewed the history of winter feeding on the Brandon farm. Old-time experiments proved that inside feeding made profitable use of roughage and coarse grains, but they did not attract much attention because few farmers had the buildings to duplicate the work of the government farm. Accordingly outside

feeding was inaugurated. More feed was required and gains were smaller, but on the other hand, the labor charge was lighter, and the overhead expense much less. Never since outside feeding was commenced have they failed at Brandon to get a profitable return for feed. Never before have gains been put on as cheaply as last winter.

Two years ago the outside feeding experiment undertook to find out which was more profitable—to feed an average good type of steer, or to pay a premium for extra good steers in the fall in the hope of making a relatively more profitable sale in the spring. The summary of the evidence was that farmers should buy the best possible type of unfinished stock in the fall, but that they should not compete with the packers for steers that come into the killer class.

It will not be possible to say what the profits from this year's experimental

feeding will be till the cattle are sold. Mr. Hopper estimated that the yearlings would have to sell for at least \$5.35, and the two-year-olds for at least \$5.85 in order to pay for feed and other expenses excluding labor. It was the general belief that both pens of steers would sell for substantially more than these figures.

### The Poor Man's Silo

The trench silo next came in for inspection. This trench has been in use two years, and in the gravelly subsoil of the Brandon hillside has proved to some extent, but Mr. McKillican states that it is good for at least two years more. After that, if the same hole is used it will be necessary to put in cement walls. He stated that the quality of silage obtained from it was just as good as what was obtained from the two upright silos on the farm. The pit had the added advantage that never a particle of it had frozen, while they had to keep a pick-axe in the upright silos, which same pick came in for use every morning.

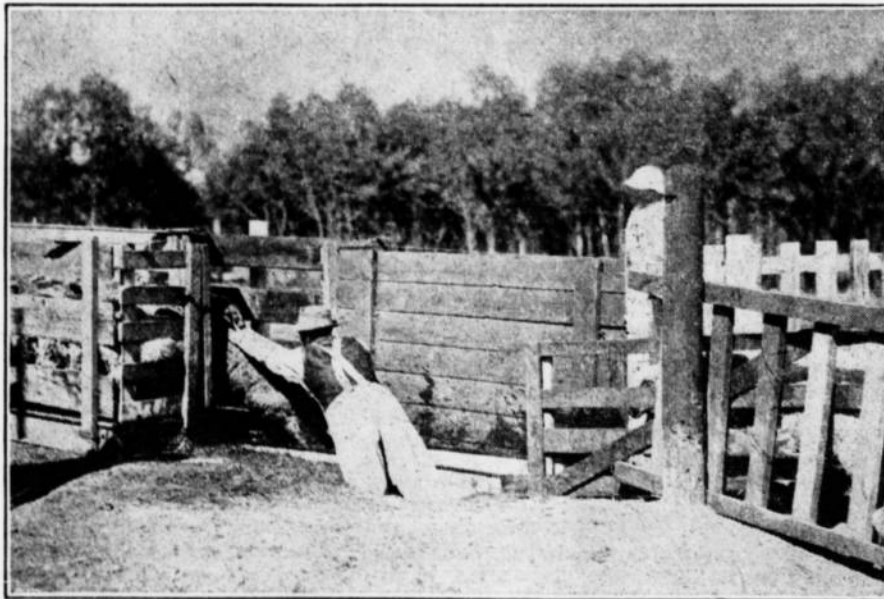
Some discussion took place as to the storage of uncut corn in pit silos. Obviously, cut silage is easier to distribute and tramp, and consequently the waste was likely to be less, but evidence was given to show that the man who could not afford the machinery to cut the bundles, might successfully store the fodder by laying the bundles in orderly arrangement. Mr. McKillican stated that they put corn into the sloping gangway that leads down into the pit—put the corn out almost to the tip where it was only a foot deep, yet there was no spoilage. That raised the question of sloping gangways at each end of the pit to facilitate filling and tramping, the expediency of which the superintendent agreed in.

A believer in roots raised the question of the comparative merits of roots and silage. Mr. McKillican paid high tribute to the feeding value of roots, but said that on a cost basis the silage must be preferred every time. He stated that they had both on the Brandon farm, but that if he had to go without one of them, he would prefer to be without roots.

### Silage for Ewes

The sheep flock came in for due inspection. The question of chief interest here was the extent to which pregnant ewes could be fed silage without bad effect. Prof. Wood, of the agricultural college, volunteered the conclusions which had been reached with the flock at St. Vital. In previous years they had fed five pounds daily to ewes and had decided that it was too much. This year they had followed the policy of feeding two pounds daily up to lambing time, and up to seven pounds daily thereafter. This policy had been followed with the most beneficial results. The ewes milked like dairy cows, and the growth of the lambs was remarkable.

Yorkshires are in command of the swine lots at Brandon. The farrowing season had just closed and the young litters were out in field lots with their dams. Creeps are in use for every litter so that the young pigs may be fed special rations, an essential precaution in getting young grunners started on the road to the British market. Some at Brandon wintered in A-shaped cabins with straw insulation outside, but they come into luxury at farrowing time. The farrowing house is a double-boarded structure with a straw loft after the manner of poultry houses, a feature that guarantees dryness at all times. The house is provided with a stove—altogether a little too expensive a lay-out for the farmer with only a small number of brood sows, but doubtless a paying investment for the swine farm. After inspection of the horses, the visitors gathered in a tent to hear talks by J. B. Davidson, western secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, and Prof. Wood, whose address on feeding the growing pig is important enough to warrant publication in full at a later date in The Guide.



Putting the woolies through the dip at the Brandon Experimental Farm

## Small Fruits Paid Me Well

By Robt. Cain, Treherne, Man.

MY chief lines are the Herbert raspberries and Senator Dunlap strawberries, although I have about one acre of gooseberries and red and black currants, besides a few apple trees which I received from Ottawa, and a couple of dozen I have just planted, also a few dozen of plums.

At the present time I have about three acres of raspberries, two acres planted in the hill-to-the-row system, nine feet apart each way. These were planted on the 22nd and 23rd of April, 1921. The reason why they are planted in this way is that they are so easily cultivated, they can be cultivated in more than six different ways. In 1921 and 1922 I used a two-horse disc and a two-section harrow alternately once a week, and a one-horse cultivator every two weeks (of course, this means six ways). They can be cultivated single way in one hour and a-half. Two acres may seem a lot to do in that time, but when you see it it is really simple. This plot is 100 yards each way, 30 hills to drill each way, so you just have to go up and down 15 times 100 yards.

### \$200 from Half Acre

I also have half-an-acre of raspberries in drills nine feet apart. Of course, this is more trouble to cultivate, but the berries are a thicker crop than on the hill-to-the-row system, but the latter has a longer season, and I believe, is the best way, as it holds the moisture better. The yield averages

1,000 lbs. a year, which I sold last year at 20c a lb. The buyers came after them and brought their own pails or crocks, so you see they netted around \$200. The canes have to be sprayed spring and fall, I have never covered them with straw or anything else only once, and that was the nearest failure I had for 18 years.

I bought 100 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants in 1917, paying \$5.00 for them, besides my train fare and the day off. I planted the strawberry plants as soon as I got home, between two wide drills of raspberry canes, and out of 100 I had 39 that lived. I know they were not a very healthy-looking bunch, but still I was satisfied, the 39 grew well, and in the last of May, 1918, I replanted all I got from the 39 plants, and that year I got 16 pounds of fruit. The following year, 1919, I planted out one-third of an acre, from which in 1920 we got 840 lbs. of fruit. At the present time we have about three acres.

Last year we had our first setback, if setback you can call it. We had about half-an-acre or more of as healthy a crop as you could wish to see, and heavy crop of fruit came on them, but the centre of the berries remained hard and woody. I cannot say what the reason was although Professor Brodriek, of the M.A.C., wrote and asked me if I did not think that they were slightly frosted. I could not see how they could be as they were well covered

Continued on Page 22



# Tuning in on Radio Concerts

Explanation of the Functions of the Various Parts of a Receiving Set—By R. D. Lister

WITHOUT doubt, there are countless numbers of Canada's farm population who have never seen a receiving set, and, therefore, are at a loss to know what is required for the satisfactory reception of market reports, news and entertainment from the broadcasting stations scattered throughout Canada and the United States. Without going too deeply into the theory of radio reception, I will try to explain the functioning of the various parts of a radio receiver.

A broadcasting station contains what is termed a transmitter. The work of the transmitter is to pick up the sound waves, convert them into radio waves and send them out into the air. In order to receive this energy released by the broadcasting station we must have, besides a receiver, an antenna which will conduct the radio

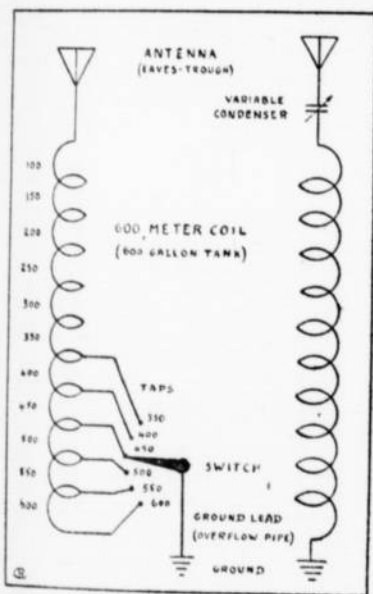
All broadcasting stations release their energy at a fixed wave-length. Wave-lengths are calculated in meters, but as there is very little benefit to be gained by understanding the theory of wave-lengths, there is no need to puzzle ourselves over them. Broadcasting stations transmit their programs on wave-lengths varying from 300 to 500 meters, so that to receive entertainment from these stations a receiver should be able to tune from 275 to 600 meters. Outside of this we need not worry anything more about wave-lengths.

## Selection of Wave-Lengths

Since the eaves-trough picks up both large and small rain-drops it is to be expected that the antenna will pick up stations broadcasting on both low and high wave-lengths. This is just what it does. The question which now presents itself is "How can we separate the unwanted stations from the one we want." The separation of one station from another is accomplished by what is termed "tuning."

Let us take for example a tank holding 600 gallons of water. If we attempt to put 700 gallons in it we will have 100 gallons more than the tank will hold. If we must use this 700 gallons then the only thing left to do is to enlarge the tank. It is a very easy thing to put 300 gallons into the tank but it will be only half full, as the tank holds altogether 600 gallons. If we want the water to reach the top of the tank we must reduce its size. There are two ways in which we can change the size of our tank. The first is to change its height, and the second to change its diameter.

The little problem of the water tank will enable us to better understand the question of the separation of the different stations. The primary tuning inductance consists in most cases of a coil of insulated copper wire wound in a circular manner. This coil can be compared to the tank. Each coil has its own natural wave-length just as each tank has its own capacity. Let us suppose that our coil has a



The coil on the left is tuned to 450 metres. The coil on the right is tuned by the variable condenser.

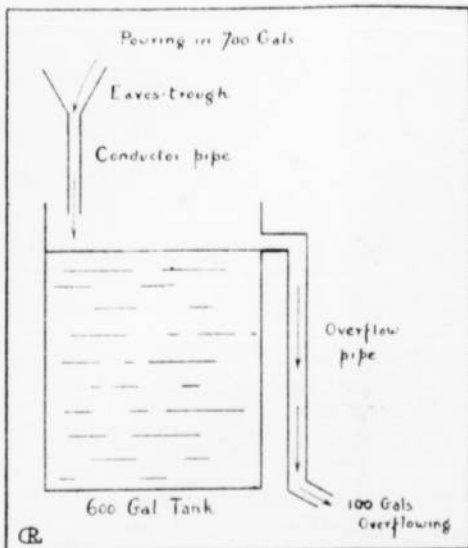
waves from the air to the receiver. The antenna, which may be suspended between the farm-house and the barn, collects the energy just as the roof of a house collects the rain-drops and lets them fall into the eaves-trough. The wires which connect the antenna to the receiver are called lead-in wires, and can be compared to the pipe which conveys the water from the eaves-trough to the tank in the basement. This released energy is now ready to enter the receiver, so it is advisable for us to follow its course from the time it first enters the receiver to the time that it is delivered to us in the form of music and entertainment by the head-phones.

## The "Ground" Wire

The tank in the basement would become full and overflow if we did not provide an outlet for the surplus water when it reached a point near the top. Every receiver requires an outlet for the collected energy. The outlet in this case is called a "ground." The "ground" consists of a number of metal pipes or wires buried in the earth and connected to the receiver by a copper wire.

Most receivers consist of what is termed an antenna tuning inductance. The antenna tuning inductance is also known by such names as the "primary" and the "antenna tuning coil." The antenna inductance can be compared to the water tank. The tank holds the water collected by the eaves-trough, while the antenna inductance or primary coil makes use of the energy collected by the antenna. The ground connection carries away the energy in the same way as the over-flow pipe carries away the surplus water.

To fill a soft-water tank may require all summer, but to fill the antenna inductance with energy takes but a fraction of a second. If the antenna is not well constructed the amount of energy collected will be small, resulting in unsatisfactory results. The ground connection must also be well made.

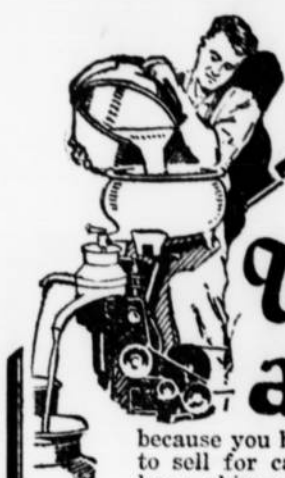


When we pour 700 gallons into a tank holding 600 gallons there will be 100 gallons flow out through the over-flow pipe.

natural wave-length of 600 meters. If we want to listen to a station broadcasting on 450 meters we must reduce the wave-length of our coil from 600 to 450 meters. Just as in the case of the tank we will either have to reduce its length or its diameter.

To reduce the length only requires that a few inches of the wire be cut off. However, it would hardly be practical for us to keep cutting wire off or adding wire on, so will use a system of tapping our coil. If our 600 meter coil consists of 60 turns of wire then for each ten turns of wire that we take off we will reduce the wave-length 100 meters. Knowing this it becomes a simple matter to tap the coil every five turns, making it possible to reduce the wave-length by steps of 50 meters. The taps are nothing more than copper wires fastened to

Continued on Page 12



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## Practical Sow Thistle Control

The Guide issue of February 27 contained an article by J. A. Bradford, of Portage la Prairie, in which he described his method of fighting Sow Thistle, the chief feature of which is to plow immediately after the binder. In order to save the work of moving stooks he has a device attached to his binder which drops the sheaves on land already plowed. This article is a reply to the many correspondents who have directed enquiries to him leading out of the previous contribution.

A QUESTION asked many times with regard to land badly infested with sow thistle is, "Would you advise letting the sow thistle grow up all summer and then plow it down just before harvest, instead of the usual method of summerfallowing?" In answer to that question, I would say that I have never plowed down a growth of sow thistle, but would recommend cutting the growth at about the time the sow thistle has flowered and started to blow, and plowing the land immediately after such cutting. Last year I handled a field of this kind, cutting the sow thistle with the binder and plowing immediately behind the binder, using my carrier and dumping about six or eight untied sheaves in a pile. These piles dried out quickly on the plowed ground, and were then easily destroyed by burning.

My experience has proven to me that it is useless work, and work that is detrimental to the land to summer-fallow land all summer simply to kill sow thistle. My theory is that one operation of plowing done at the time the sow thistle roots are weakest from feeding the plant all summer (which is just when the plant starts to go to seed), is as effective towards killing the roots as a whole summer's work with the cultivator. With my system you kill the tap roots because they are so weak at that stage, that they die when cut with the plows, while with the summerfallow method to get results you have to keep continually cutting away at them, because at that season the roots are in a growing stage.

### Wild Oats Also Controlled

The method of harvest plowing is also very effective for wild oats. The land plowed at this time always seems moist and moisture is what is required to induce wild oats to sprout and if cultivated just when they show up, it is possible to get two and sometimes three growths of wild oats in the fall.

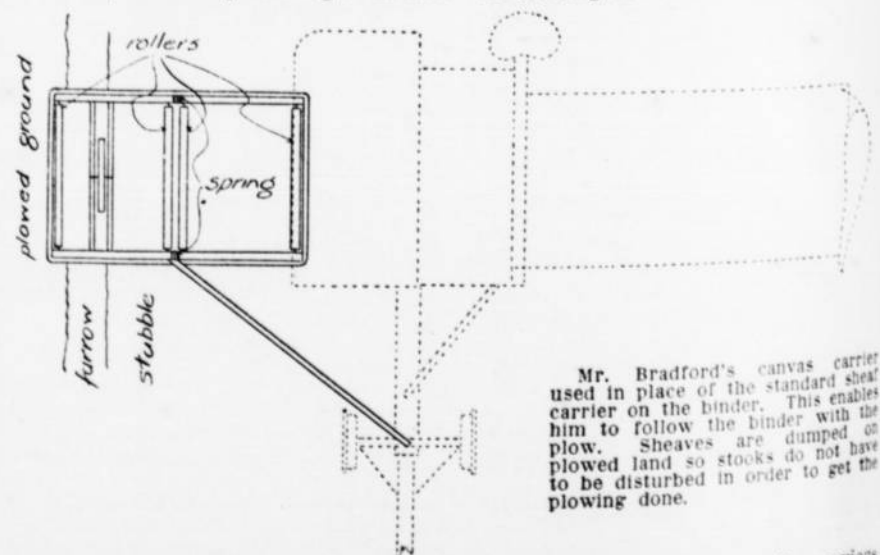
I have also had several enquiries asking if the cultivator would be effective in following up the binder for killing sow thistle. I find that the cultivator will do good work, especially in the way of killing seedlings. In fact

one stroke with a good sharp cultivator will practically kill out a field of seedlings if done immediately after the binder. The young plants are very tender and easy to kill at that time, but if left for even two weeks after the crop has been cut, they take root and, due principally to the sunlight which the seedlings get for the first time after the crop is cut, grow very rapidly and soon get beyond control.

### Answers Cost Question

I find that the extra cost of getting the plowing done in harvest time, which is an objection to this method frequently voiced in letters received, is offset by the fact that less force is required at seeding time with a consequent saving and in any event any increased cost that there might be in this method by the larger yields directly resulting from early plowing. In seeding my land this year I am going to try to seed the different crops so as to have the grains ripen in such an order as to prolong the harvest to enable me to cut as much as possible with one binder, and by following that binder with the plows, I plan to have the plowing finish at the same time as the cutting, which would mean that there would be little or no additional expense.

Harvest time plowing has innumerable advantages. In adopting that method I find that not only am I getting rid of the weeds, but I am also cutting down the cost of production by getting away from the expensive process of summerfallowing, and I can also put in crop every acre every year, and by a rotation of crops I can keep my land all in good shape. I can also have my land all ready for seed in the spring, as soon as the weather permits seeding, because the early fall plowing means that most of the work preparatory to seeding can be done in the fall, and the earliest possible seeding means better yields of not only wheat, but of oats, barley and flax. It has been proven conclusively that early fall plowing conserves moisture in the soil almost as well as summerfallow, with the additional advantage that fall plowing does not permit of the soil blowing or drifting as summerfallow does.



Mr. Bradford's canvas carrier used in place of the standard sheaf carrier on the binder. This enables him to follow the binder with the plow. Sheaves are dumped on plowed land so stooks do not have to be disturbed in order to get the plowing done.

Herewith is shown a rough sketch of the carrier referred to in the previous article. The carrier is very simple being constructed much the same as a binder table only with two centre rollers to support the weight of the sheaves, and built the right length to take a binder table canvas. The carrier is hinged to the deck side of the binder in place of the ordinary fork carrier, and is supported by a wheel about two feet from the outer end of the carrier. The wheel is adapted to travel directly behind the outside horse on the binder, which is in the last furrow made by the plows in their preceding round.

The canvas is driven by a roller and sprocket driven in turn by a chain from a sprocket on the pitman shaft of the binder. The driving mechanism is controlled by a friction clutch so that when the clutch is engaged the canvas is in motion and when released the canvas stops. The clutch is operated by the same foot lever as the fork carrier. The carrier will carry as many as 20 bundles, allowing for the winrows to be placed a long distance apart which makes it convenient to plow or cultivate between the rows of stooks in case one had not power enough to follow immediately behind the binder, and yet wished to fall plow before threshing to kill the weeds.

There is no side draft to the binder due to the carrier. I might say here, that I used four twelve-hundred-pound horses on a seven-foot binder equipped with this carrier last harvest, and averaged 15 acres per day, cutting over 200 acres.—J.A.B.



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Battle Creek, Michigan

## The Farm Flock of Mongrels



This flock is one of those in Prof. Herner's experiment. It represents the third successive Barred Rock cross on mongrel hens.

*Prof. Herner Analyzes Results of Experiment to Show that Pullets Sired by  
Pure-bred Males Were More Profitable Than Their Mongrel Dams*

ON thousands of farms in Mani-  
toba and throughout the three  
prairie provinces there are  
farm flocks composed of noth-  
ing but mongrels. All that is  
expected of them is to furnish eggs  
for the table during the spring and  
summer, and also produce a few chick-  
ens too late in the fall. If they do  
this the owners are pretty well satis-  
fied. Many farmers feel that such a  
flock is about all they need, and since  
they are only mongrels it is useless to  
spend much time on them either for  
culling out or in trying to improve  
them in any way.

Right here is where the mistake is  
made. If we would reason the same  
way in livestock, and in grain growing,  
farming would be in a good deal worse  
condition than it is today. Just be-

Barred Rock males again and their  
chicks were the pullets used in the  
third year's work, and so on for the  
four years. No attempt whatever was  
made to pick out the best layers or  
cull out the poor ones. When the  
hatching season came all the eggs were  
used for hatching until enough chicks  
were hatched for the next year's work.

While no culling and no selecting  
was done as to good layers or poor  
ones, still the figures show just what  
the chances would have been to pick  
out 15 to 25 of the best layers each  
year, and what possibilities there  
would have been for developing a real  
heavy-laying strain by building upon  
the best layers.

The following table gives the re-  
sults for the four seasons' work in the  
experiment:

### Grading Up Mongrels With Barred Rock Males

Mongrel pullets averaged	76 eggs per bird;	25 best layers averaged	94 each
First-cross mongrels averaged	90 eggs per bird;	25 best layers averaged	122 each
Second-cross mongrels averaged	111 eggs per bird;	25 best layers averaged	130 each
Third-cross mongrels averaged	93 eggs per bird;	25 best layers averaged	138 each

cause they are mongrels is no indica-  
tion that they cannot be improved.  
We should reason from the other end  
and see what can be done to improve  
them. What has the pure-bred sire  
done for the cattle, sheep and hog in-  
dustry? What can the pure-bred sire  
do to the poultry industry? He can  
do more and do it in shorter time than  
can ever be done in any other industry.

We have heard farmers say time and  
time again that they would not have  
their flocks culled because they were  
mongrels, and whoever did the culling  
would make them get rid of the mong-  
rels right away. It would be utter  
foolishness for anyone to go out from  
any institution and demand a change  
so drastic as all this, even if it is  
"only hens." The problem before us  
today is not where can we get the  
farmers to spend more money but  
rather how can we make the best use  
of what we now have. In poultry the  
answer is simply—use pure-bred sires  
to grade up the mongrels.

### Difficulties Raised

The mongrel flock of hens presents  
so many possibilities for increasing the  
returns from the poultry yard that we  
often wonder why our farmers do not  
make a start in grading them up. Pure-  
breds are, of course, to be preferred to  
mongrels, but when so many seem to  
feel that the change entails too much  
expense, and is almost impossible to  
make complete in one year, or even in  
two. It is also objected that it takes  
longer than one year and there is the  
danger of getting the mongrels and  
pure-breds mixed.

For a number of years the poultry  
department of the College carried on  
an experiment to demonstrate the  
wisdom and effectiveness of grading  
up, and the figures obtained and the  
results that could be actually seen  
were so striking that we continued  
further work this past year and a-half.  
The first experiment was carried on  
with 100 mongrel pullets to start with.  
These were mated with ordinary \$3.00  
Barred Rock males. Then the chicks  
from this mating were used as pullets  
for the second year's work. Then  
these were mated with pure-bred

It would seem by these figures that  
the third cross shows a backward step  
or decrease in egg production, but this  
is largely accounted for by having had  
30 more birds complete their year or  
at least had records to their credit the  
last year than previous years. Or  
again, it might be explained by the  
fact that we lost less, or fewer birds  
died in the last flock than in the first  
three, and as a result more birds had  
to be averaged up. On the other hand  
we are more concerned about the 25  
best layers than about any others as  
they would give us a foundation to  
build on in developing a real heavy-  
laying strain of grade hens.

To further demonstrate the value of  
pure-bred males in mongrel flocks we  
started another demonstration with  
four mongrel flocks in which Rhode  
Island Red, Buff Orpington, White  
Wyandotte and White Leghorn males,  
respectively, were used. This experi-  
ment is now in its second year, and  
even now it again clearly demonstrates  
just what value we may attach to the  
pure-bred sire in the farm flock.

### Vitality and Good Breeding

There were 75 pullets in each of  
these flocks to start off with, but by  
the end of the year we had lost quite  
a few in each pen. The mongrels cer-  
tainly have not the disease-resisting  
powers of the pure-breds, with the  
result that the losses from one thing  
and another are far heavier than in  
pure-breds or even in grades.

The number of eggs laid by these  
pens averaged 66, 71, 77 and 73 eggs,  
respectively, in each pen, or an average  
of 72 eggs per bird if all four pens  
are taken together. Then taking the  
25 best layers in each pen they aver-  
aged 96, 113, 115 and 101 eggs,  
respectively, or an average of 106 eggs  
per hen for the best 25 if all pens are  
taken together. These figures are  
slightly higher than those of the Barred  
Rock grading-up experiment.

As before stated, these pens were  
mated with S. C. Rhode Island Red  
males, Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte  
and S. C. White Leghorns  
respectively, last spring, and their

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pullets are now in the pens occupied by the mongrels in the first year. The eggs used for hatching were taken at random without any eggs being selected from any special hens, or in other words, all the eggs suitable for hatching were used so that we could get enough hatched to give us the number of pullets needed for the second year of the experiment. All these first-cross chicks were raised under the same conditions and fed the same way so that all pullets in the pens this year have had an equal chance.

#### Nearly Doubled Record of Dams

In comparing the work of these first-cross pullets so far with their mongrel mothers, some very interesting data has been secured. For the period beginning November 1, 1922, to March 1, 1923, the original mongrels laid 3,480 eggs, as against 6,519 eggs for the same period from the first-cross pullets this season. For the week ending March 3, 1923, the original mongrels laid 222 eggs, as against 398 eggs laid in the corresponding week by the

first-cross pullets. These figures are the totals of all pens put together. The biggest increase or improvement in egg production noticed so far is in the Leghorn cross where the mongrel pullets laid 809 eggs from November 1 to March 1, as against 2,630 eggs laid by the first Leghorn cross pullets in the same period.

It is, of course, rather early in the experiment to draw any conclusions, but at the same time these figures so strikingly show the value of pure-bred sires that we feel we cannot too soon bring home to the mongrel farm poultry keeper the money he is losing by not having pure-bred sires. The increase in egg production alone in the Leghorn cross compared to their mongrel mothers in the four months would pay for the pure-bred roosters used at least five times over.

The egg production has increased, the appearance of the flock has been wonderfully improved, and the vigor and vitality of the flock has also been increased very materially judging by the lower death rate so far this season.

As this work progresses we will be

able to draw more definite conclusions. but in the meantime the value of the pure-bred sire in the mongrel farm flock is clearly shown even in the first year's work.

### Tuning in on Radio Concerts

Continued from Page 9

the main wire of the coil and fitted to switch points arranged in a semi-circle. A switch arm is set in the centre so that it can be placed upon any particular point.

In some cases it is not convenient to reduce the length of the coil so we will employ method number two and reduce its diameter (figuratively speaking). To reduce the capacity of the tank without reducing its height required that it be made smaller in diameter. Instead of actually making our coil smaller in diameter we will add to it what is called a variable condenser. The addition of the variable condenser will have the same effect as reducing the diameter of the coil. When we "tune" or vary the length or diameter of our coil with a condenser we ac-

complish the same as taking off turns by the switch method.

Understanding the problem of the tank enables us to understand how it is possible to separate one station from another. Our antenna picks up stations of every wave-length, but it is only the station with a wave-length corresponding to the wave-length of our coil that we hear. In this way we must adjust our coil to the proper wave-length before we can receive a station.

#### The Vacuum Tube

To describe all the various parts of the receiver would take too much space, so for the present we will leave out the parts which come between the antenna tuning inductance and the detector.

In nearly every farm receiver a vacuum tube is used for the detection of the radio waves. As the detector is the heart of the receiver we will cease to get results if the tube does not function properly and our set will then be useless.

The radio waves as they are collected by the antenna are such that they must be converted into sound waves before we can hear them. It is for this purpose that the detector is used. The vacuum tube detector consists of three elements enclosed in a glass tube. The three elements of the vacuum tube are known as the grid, the filament and the plate. The action of the vacuum tube can be compared to an ordinary hand pump. The pipe connecting the pump with the water tank becomes the grid, the pump itself the filament, and the person who pumps the water, the plate.

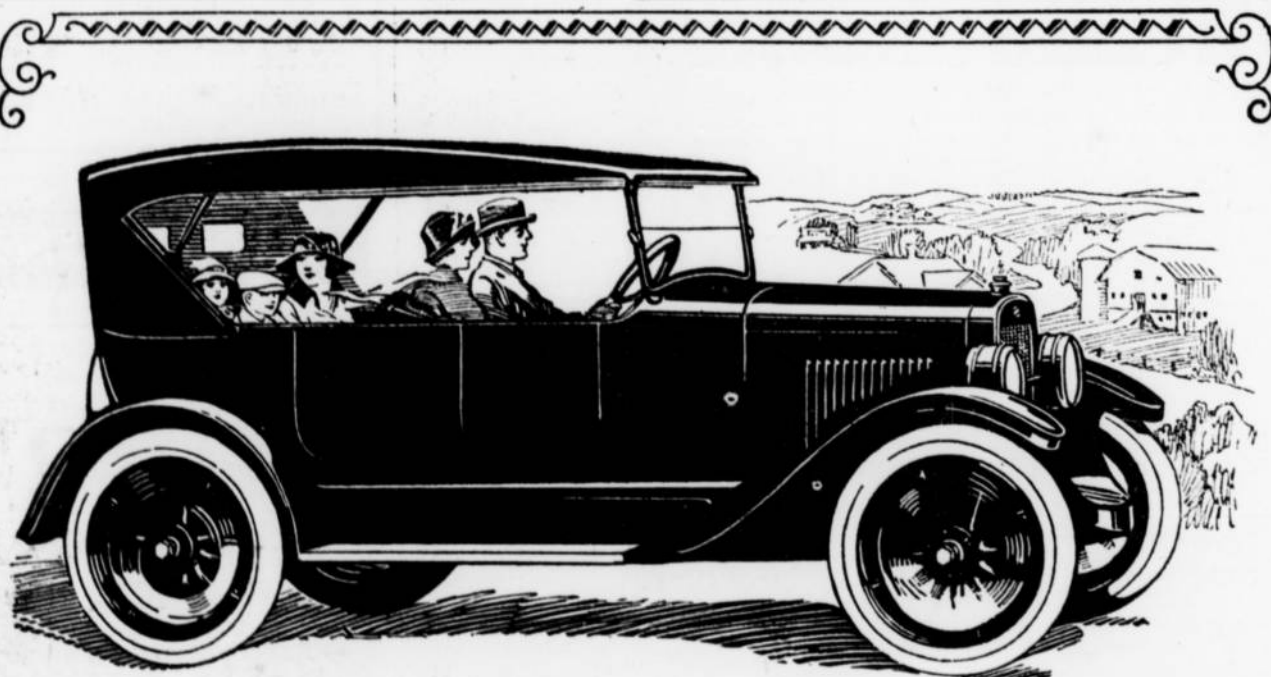
The action of the vacuum tube, when used as a detector, can be described in the following manner: the radio waves which are collected by our antenna tuning inductance are carried to the grid of the tube. When the tube is in operation there is a steady flow of electricity between the filament and the plate. If we were to increase or decrease this flow of electricity it would effect our telephone receivers and give out a different sound. The work of the grid is to increase and decrease this flow of electricity. The grid is able to do this on account of the fact that its condition is forever changing owing to the radio waves which are being constantly fed to it by the antenna-tuning inductance. When the sound waves at the broadcasting station are changed into radio waves and released into the air they are constantly changing. These changes affect the grid, which in turn affects the flow of current between the filament and plate, causing the receivers to give out the same sounds as are picked up by the microphone in the broadcasting station.

We can further explain the action of the detector tube by using the hand pump as an example. Unless we disturb the water in the tank it is perfectly quiet, but as soon as we commence to work the pump the water comes up the pipe, through the pump, and out into the bucket with a big splash. The radio waves as our antenna tuning coil stores them, are like the water in the tank, perfectly quiet, and it is not until they are passed through the detector tube that they come to life and are given off by the telephone receivers as music and entertainment.

MR. WRIGLEY'S COUNTRYMEN  
(From London Opinion)



"I believe I've got America. I hear a persistent chewing sound."



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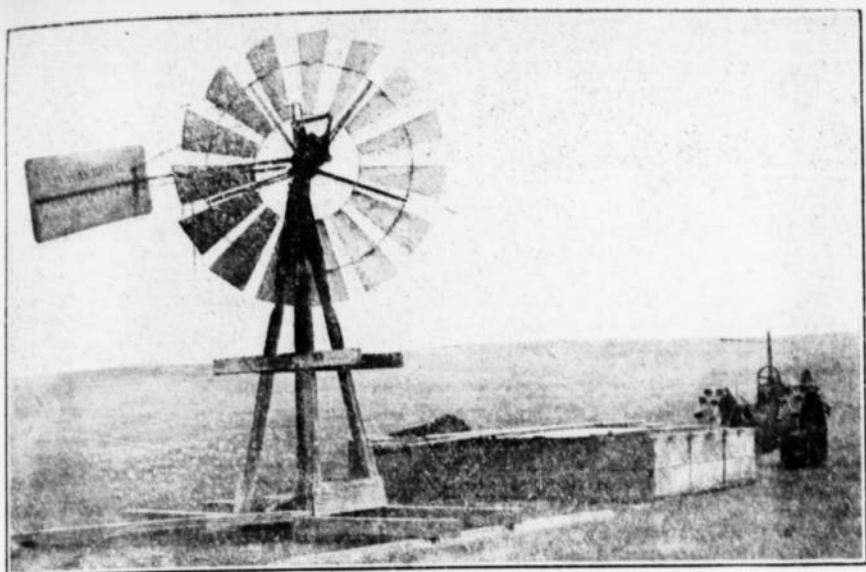
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### A Portable Windmill

Many years ago we had a number of pastures with wells in them and only one windmill; we could not afford to buy three or four windmills and pumps so I decided to try to build a portable tower and 12 x 12 tank. Of course, the idea met with the usual criticisms that all new ideas do, but they did not discourage me.

I built the tower ten feet high from 4 x 4's, at the bottom I bolted the tower to two cross timbers 6 x 6 x twelve feet, at the ends of these I used two twelve-foot skids made from six-inch or seven-inch tamarac poles. I intended to use two stone boxes, one on each side where the 6 x 6's bolt to the skids, and put 400 or 500 pounds of rock in each, but neglected to do it on the start. After it had stood through a terrible wind-storm in full gear, I decided it did not need stone boxes, but in 1923 a sort of a cyclone struck the place and blew down three buildings within a few rods of the windmill and blew it over, too; hereafter there will be stone boxes on the base of the windmill. We leave the windmill in gear all the time, if our water supply is limited we have an overflow on the tank that runs back into the well, use a good strainer on the over-flow pipe and on the bottom of pump. The water from these wells is never used for drinking purposes.

The pump has no pump head, it is held in place by a clamp made out of a four-foot 6 x 6 and a four-foot 4 x 6, held together with two 2-inch bolts, the 6 x 6 being bolted to the cross 6 x 6's between the legs of the tower. A T-pipe fitting is screwed on the top of the pump, and a length of pipe long enough to reach the water-tank is screwed in, also about a foot of pipe above the T to keep the water from running over. The pipe between the pump and tank must be well guarded or the stock will damage it. If you expect to pull the pump out very often it will pay you to get enough 1-inch chain to reach the bottom of the deepest well you will use and fasten it to the bottom of the pump and have a windlass mounted on two of the legs of the tower; then when you want the pump out it will only be an easy short job. Our mill has an eight-foot wheel.

When using this mill when it is likely to freeze up, we have about a foot of chain between the mill and the pump rod so it will not break anything when the rod sticks. Oil the mill often and keep every nut tight. —Moscrip Bros., Major, Sask.

### Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is large coarse-growing annual grass, resembling a millet in general type but larger and with a spreading, open head. It grows five or six feet high under favorable circumstances, and the stems are about the size of a lead pencil. The juice is sweet like that of corn, and the whole plant is nutritious and wholesome. Sudan grass is best suited to a hot climate, and the first trials made of it in Western Canada were not very encouraging. However, with the production of seed in more northern locations and increased information on growing the crop, better results have been obtained in recent years. It has been

grown in field areas on Brandon experimental farm during 1922 and 1923, on land that was flooded in the spring, and was not fit to sow until the latter part of June. Under these circumstances it gave a remarkably good yield, probably exceeding what could have been obtained from any other crop under like conditions.

It must be sown late for good results. The seed will not germinate in cool soil, and the crop will not grow in cool weather. Where seeding has been delayed till very late for any reason, Sudan grass will be a very good crop to use, and under favorable conditions of heat and moisture will grow rapidly. It is sown with the grain drill in ordinary six-inch drills, using about 25 pounds of seed per acre. The land should be well prepared and should have plenty of moisture in it.

The best use of Sudan grass is for silage. It makes a grade of silage about equal to that from corn which has not produced well-developed ears: it is not as good as silage from well-cared corn. Sudan grass may also be used for hay. It produces a large yield of nutritious but coarse hay, which is rather difficult to dry on account of the amount and the succulence of the crop.

While Sudan grass will perhaps never fill an important place as a regular crop for use every season, it has a distinct value for late sowing where shortage of feed is feared, as it makes a phenomenally rapid growth during the hot weather of midsummer.—W. C. McKillean, Brandon, Man.

### Report on Winter Feeding

G. G. Gatch and John Strachan recently gave a Winnipeg audience an account of the first year's operations of the Manitoba Cattle Loan Co., the first institution of its kind to operate in Western Canada. Mr. Gatch is manager of the concern, and John Strachan, one of the best known cattle feeders in Manitoba, acted as travelling inspector.

Mr. Strachan stated that when the company was laying plans he recommended against engaging a travelling inspector, as he thought it was an unnecessary expense. However, since he had been on the job, he realized how ill-equipped some men were by temperament and lack of experience to undertake the work of feeding, and he had a new appreciation of the need in which they stood of practical guidance.

Last fall, said Mr. Strachan, was one of the worst falls inexperienced men could have run into for feeding cattle, by reason of the extremely warm weather and lack of snow. Men left cattle out to pick over the stubble long after the good feed was used up. Some of these bunches of cattle scouring the fields in late November and early December, were actually losing weight, or at best just holding their own, when they should have been on feed making gains. It requires nice judgment to know just when to commence supplementing the feed that fattening cattle are picking up outside.

He cited another experience of a man who was feeding alfalfa and crushed grain—about the most nutritious ration that could be found, but in his estimation this man was in a fair way to lose money, because, with a straw stack



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

only a few rods from his stable, he had not seen fit to provide any bedding and his cattle were caked masses of filth.

Mr. Gatch stated that his company encouraged beginners to borrow for the purpose of cattle feeding. A few fall down, but the majority come back, and only by these constant increases in the ranks of farmers who do a little feeding could that industry be raised to proportions. Out of the 146 loans made by his company last year, half of the cattle had been sold and the accounts had been settled. Of this number only four farmers had failed to get a higher price for their feed by utilizing in this way. Only one had definitely refused to try again another year. Some of the feeders had made money running into several hundred dollars. The spread

between fall and spring prices was much less last winter than usual, only 1½c on the average.

It was further stated that farmers are encouraged to keep their fattening stock till May or early June, because those were the weeks of highest price. However, large numbers succumbed to the temptation to get the stuff off their hands before the rush of seed time descended on them.

Some of the farmers who took out steers last fall were the first in their respective neighborhoods to try it. They were being closely watched by their neighbors, and Mr. Gatch predicted that because of the success of some of these men, there would be a decided increase in that line of work next year.



## "Nerves in Bad State Could Not Sleep"

Mrs. H. N. Tardell, Harrowsmith, Ont., writes:

"My nerves were in a very bad state, and for nearly six months I did not know what it was to have a good night's rest. I could not eat, and never felt well. I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and thought I would try it. After taking it for a few days I began to feel better, and soon was able to sleep well at night. My appetite also returned, and I felt stronger and better, and after taking three boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was quite well. I have also given the Nerve Food to my little girl, with good results."



### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

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## Follow the road to satisfaction—

For seventy years—and more—C. P. C., as successors to Matthews-Blackwell, have been buying farm products. If experience means anything, we have a lot to offer you.

While we are in business to make money—perhaps the greatest asset which experience has taught—is—"that it is never wise to prosper at the expense of another"—that is why

### We Always Aim To Please

By always sticking to this policy we have established hundreds of regular shippers. Why don't you follow this road to satisfaction, too?

Tag your next two or three cans to "C. P. C."—the hall-mark of satisfaction.

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### Some Appetite!

It is stated that an elephant in captivity will consume 200 pounds of hay per day. While you do not keep a "Jumbo" you may have other animals which are, literally speaking, "eating their heads off." Swine, for instance, are capacious feeders. Why not sell your surplus while the going is good?

A little classified ad. will do it. Read the testimonials of swine advertisers printed on Page 20 of this issue. Those who are needing spring pigs or anything else they may require will do well to consult the Farmers' Market Place for real bargains. A small investment made now will bring you large returns later.

### Removing Hulls from Oat Chop

Ordinary oat chop because of the high percentage of hulls does not make a suitable feed for young pigs; however, when most of the hulls are removed a very palatable and nutritious feed is secured. There are several ways of removing hulls, possibly one of the most satisfactory and convenient is through the use of an ordinary fanning mill.

The mill requires to be properly set for the purpose. In the first place the wind must be shut off to prevent blowing the fine portions away and the screens arranged to carry off the hulls and allow the fine portion of the kernel to be deposited on the floor under the mill. It is impossible to make a thorough separation as a part of the coarser part of the kernel will go over with the hull; however, this portion may be fed to other kinds of stock without any loss.

A 9x9 wire screen set above (the mesh of the screen is determined by the number of spaces to the inch) and a 10x10 wire screen below makes a good separation. The top screen should be set nearly level to prevent carrying off too much of the meal. A buckwheat 7v screen will answer equally well for the bottom.

Where the 10x10 or 7v buckwheat screens are not available, a fairly satisfactory separation can be made by using the 9x9 screen below and using no screen above. In this case it is advisable to feed the mill rather heavily. It may be found necessary to remove the feed board at the rear of the mill to prevent the chop clogging the spout.—Prof. G. W. Wood, M.A.C.

### Precocious Heifer

On May 8, 1924, the writer had a heifer calve at a few hours over fourteen months of age, throwing a fine, fully-developed and fully-haired white bull calf, which, when weighed the next morning, tipped the beam at sixty-five pounds. Though the heifer had for weeks been springing, she had not a very full udder when turned out in the morning, and when discovered in the evening the calf was dead, with fore-feet and head protruding. It was properly presented, but severe traction was required to deliver it.

The dam was a well-grown calf, born in the night of March 7, 1923, and believed to be mostly of Shorthorn blood. When weaned in November, she weighed 530 pounds. She seems likely to come around all right, after her ordeal.

By all but complete circumstantial evidence, the sire of the calf must have been our five-year-old pure-bred Shorthorn stock bull, which weighs in thin breeding condition, about 1,800 pounds. He scales well over a ton in good flesh. He must have served the nursing heifer when the latter was not over five months of age, doubtless supporting his own weight on all fours.

I should be interested to hear of any authentic case that can beat this for precocity.—W. D. Albright, Beaverlodge, Alta.

### The Cattle Exporter's Troubles

Irish tradition of the 16th century put it down as a certainty that if you were to travel through a certain section of that turbulent land, you would be sure to fall into the hands of the brigand, Fingall, and if you escaped capture by him, the only alternative was to be waylaid by Dunsany, the other robber of that countryside. The Canadian historian of the 20th century will some day write that if you were to ship cattle from these shores to Great Britain, you will run foul of an embargo, or else you will be delivered into the hands of a steamship company.

"But," you protest, "the days of embargoes are over. Did not the British parliament formally put an end to government restriction of the cattle trade?"

My poor innocent! If you only knew the power that resides in the permanent officials of the government! The politicians vote to remove the embargo. What do they know about it? Detestable vote-catchers! The men grown grey in the administration of the em-

bargo, by which disease is kept from coming into the British Isles, will save England in spite of herself. They will harass importers to the point of discouragement.

"But why put the steamship companies in the same class as the Irish gentlemen of the road?" you ask. "Why not wait till the Empire Shipping Committee now in Canada settles the matter of a fair ocean rate?"

### The Bill of Lading

It's not the unreasonableness of rates that has roused me to protest, although something could be said about that too. There are more ways of killing a dog than choking him with butter. Did you ever look at the bill of lading that shippers have to sign before they are able to get their cattle on board. Well for an audacious high-handed document, I commend that to you. Your Irish highwayman took a chance with the officers of the law, and he was beloved by the poor, who gave him refuge and shared his benefices. But the legal mind that framed that bill of lading took no chances. Read it; but take a deep breath before you begin the long list of things for which the ship's owners refuse to be responsible.

It begins with the usual stipulations about Acts of God, of the King's or other enemies, robbers, thieves, vermin, rain, spray, etc., etc., some of which may be found in the railway shipper's contract. But railroads do accept a lot of responsibility. They have to. There is such a thing as a Railway Commission. But steamship owners, it appears, are a law unto themselves in these matters, save in war-time.

### Antique or Novel?

After a little you suspect that this is an ancient document which somebody has neglected to bring up to date, because there are clauses which protect the ship-owner should the craft be boarded by pirates. Or again, should the captain himself hoist the black flag after the manner of the romantic Mr. Kidd, upon deciding that piracy was a more lucrative calling than wrangling Alberta steers on a slippery deck, the company expressly declines responsibility. But alas, your hope of getting the document fixed up by pointing to its antiquity are dashed to the ground. It is as modern as Volstead. For, lo, a clause has been inserted protecting the company from damage resulting from a defective still!

Let us imagine a tremendous storm at sea. The Portuguese crew mumble to the captain that there is a Jonah on board. To appease their superstition he heaves your cattle into the briny. Will you be able to collect from the steamship owner? I don't think. You have signed over to the captain on the bill of lading the right to jettison your portion of the cargo if, and when, he sees fit.

Maybe it's good weather and the crew takes kindly to the cattle: look at them in fact with mouths watering in anticipation. The boatswain, or whoever it is that dispenses the cheer aboard ship, invites your roustabout down to a mug of grog, and in the meantime the crew celebrate a barbecue in the galley. What's your redress? Why you have agreed to accept the ship's count.

### An All-inclusive Document

A little lower down you will discover that the steamship owner accepts no responsibility for bad work on the part of captain, pilot, or crew. Perhaps between them they run the vessel on a reef, there to remain while your cattle eat shavings to ward off starvation. You make a holler to the ship's owners. Result: your vocabulary may be increased, but not the weight of your purse.

Or maybe, after your cattle are loaded the ship accepts other profitable cargo on condition of prior delivery. Instead of the 14 days direct to Liverpool you had counted on, the ship makes stops for unloading at Queenstown, Cardiff and Bristol. Hay runs out and you have to buy more at English prices. You demand damages from the ship's owners. You get them; but not the kind you asked for.

Perhaps not one of these things would happen in a thousand times. But you



may rest assured that when the extraordinary risks have been so well combed over so that every contingency would be accounted for in advance, the probabilities have not been overlooked. What is the consequence? Why the insurance rates for cattle in ocean transit are about twice as high as they ought to be if the vessel owners took their rightful share of the responsibility. The ship owners are charging for the risk now, why don't they accept it?

Lastly the ship-owner determines whether the charges will be paid in British or Canadian currency. If there is a premium on Canadian money of course you will pay in dollars. If Canadian funds are at a discount, you will pay in pounds, shillings and pence.

The crowning insult is in the margin in half-inch letters. Freight must be prepaid, and will not be returned cargo lost, or not lost. The shipper may and does insure his cattle, but to play a sure game under this arrangement, he ought to insure the advance payment as well. Can you beat that?—Arthur Pearson.

The Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club are giving a dinner at the King George Hotel, Saskatoon, on the evening of June 5, in honor of Wilson Bros., Harris, Sask., and Gilbert Robbins, of Laura, Sask. The former having done so well with their Shorthorn steers at the western shows, and Gilbert Robbins won the Boys' Calf Feeding Competition at Saskatoon and Regina. As this will be a very interesting event, and as it takes place at the time of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association sale at Saskatoon, every Shorthorn breeder who can avail themselves of the opportunity should honor these gentlemen with their presence.

S. W. Johns, manager of the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition will be glad to make a reservation for any who can attend.

J.D.G., asks if we have any record of the effect of sulphur used in stacks to keep down damage from mice. Can any of our readers help on this point?

## Secret Tariff Making

Continued from Page 7

take into consideration. That might be the price of the goods on the Canadian market." In other words the valuation was not to be on the basis of price in the market of the exporting country, but the price that would give a profit to the Canadian producer of similar goods.

### Minister's Arbitrary Power

Thus was introduced into the Canadian tariff the principle of Canadian valuation a marked step in the application of protectionist principles and one that not only places extraordinary power in the hands of the Department of Customs, but makes more or less a sham of all tariff schedules. The protectionist may well declare that he cares not who fixes the tariff rates provided he is allowed to fix the value for duty.

And that is just what has happened under the dumping clauses of the tariff. Actual cases show that if a firm in Canada places an order with a foreign manufacturer and the manufacturer makes the goods specially for his Canadian customer, he is not allowed to take into consideration any special character of the order. His price must be the price at his factory for similar goods made for the home market, and if he does not make such goods for the home market the Canadian customs department will figure out the price at which it thinks he should sell the goods to his Canadian customer, and will make the price it fixes the value for determining the duty.

In the debate on the amendment of 1922, Mr. Meighen said: "This provision is protection personified. This is the last emanation from the government that denounced protection two or three days ago. For purposes of valuation the minister can fix the value where he likes, and any basis he likes, on any principle he likes, to suit any interest he likes, as low as he likes, as high as he likes, and when he likes. In a word, this simply puts into the power of the minister the whole elevation of

the tariff of this country." "Has my right hon. friend any objection to that?" asked Mr. Bureau in reply. "If he will give the minister credit for any degree of common sense and patriotism, he must know there will be no abuse on the part of the minister, and that he will do what is right by Canada. There is nothing wrong."

Just what Mr. Bureau meant by doing "what is right by Canada," and how "common sense and patriotism" work in tariff matters, was demonstrated when he repealed the regulation with regard to the five per cent margin between invoice prices and fair market value in the country of export, and thereby practically conceded the demand of the manufacturers for such action as would overcome the "invisible bounty" and also the slight concessions of tariff reduction contained in the budget.

## Wisdom Strength and Beauty

Three virtues exemplified in the Star Car. The mechanical excellence of the powerful and accessible motor reflects the *Wisdom* of Star engineers. The rigid frame indicates the *Strength* of the Star's tubular backbone construction. Unusual *Beauty* is evident in the careful coach-work of this, "The Aristocrat of Low-Priced Cars."

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Star Division

DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE (TORONTO) ONTARIO

### Dumping Good for Consumers

Anti-dumping regulations put further obstacles in the way of free international competition but they do not interfere with any amount of underselling within the nation. Speaking generally no low tariff party can be in favor of anti-dumping legislation for international cutting of prices virtually amounts to reduction of duties. Dumping has precisely the same effect as say, a reduction in transportation costs, and on the protectionist argument a reduction in transportation costs should be offset by increases in the tariff. In other words nothing should be allowed to operate that would tend to lower prices below what home producers consider necessary to give them a profit. The farmers of Western Canada cannot be protected in any way against competition in the price of wheat and consequently anything that reduces the

cost of goods to them means an improvement in their economic condition. Candid and honest Protectionists admit that the farmers of Western Canada are affected adversely by the tariff, and there is therefore all the more reason for ensuring to them whatever advantage they can get as consumers from the operation of competition. The anti-dumping clauses of the tariff should be wiped out, for it should be remembered that the dumping duty is applied even in the case of free goods and they positively prevent any relief from the burden of the tariff that keen competition might give the Canadian consumers. The tariff rates are high enough to give protection to the Canadian manufacturer even in the presence of the most reckless kind of dumping. From the standpoint of the consumer the one objection to dumping is that there isn't enough of it.



# The Countrywoman



## in the Kitchen

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## Putting Mother on the Shelf

**A**MONG our friends is a dear old lady who has led a very active life, looking after the needs of a large family. She has now reached an age at which her children think she should not be allowed to do any work. By a combination of circumstances she must make her home with some of her married daughters or sons. She, who for so many years had to plan and work for others, now finds, wherever she turns, that there are willing hands waiting to relieve her of tasks which used to be her own. There appears to be a gentle conspiracy among her children to see that she does no work at all. Although over 70 she is not feeble, either mentally or physically, and would be much happier if she had some work of her own which she must do and if she had the feeling that someone actually depended on her.

Just occasionally she steals a march on her children and goes off to visit some distant relative, friend or old neighbor, and usually when she does she selects some home where there are a number of small children and a busy overworked mother. There is plenty of opportunity to help in such a home. Everyone is so busy that they have little time to prevent her from rendering some assistance.

Her daughters are anxious over her, they do not like her to travel alone, they do not want her to have to plan for herself. Unconsciously they are acting in a selfish manner. They love doing things for their mother, and they are depriving her of the right to have some tasks and some responsibility of her own. Daughters may have a better and more businesslike way of doing housework, but sometimes the mother yearns for the opportunity to do things her own way, the way she has been accustomed to doing them all her life. Instead she is a mere nonentity in the home, even grandchildren make few demands upon her. She is robbed of individuality.

Those, whose mothers are still living, want to give them every possible attention, to consider their comfort and well-being in many ways. But there is such a thing as kindness that hurts. We are most kind to others when we make them feel that there is a real place they can fill, that there are some tasks we are depending on them to do. We all like to feel that the world needs us. If we are physically and mentally strong, idleness deadens our spirit, make us despondent and irritable.

Let us then be very careful not to deprive mothers too quickly of the responsibilities and tasks which they have grown to love. There is more real joy in work than many of us realize until we suddenly lose the power or opportunity to do it.

## Impatience

"I think there are many of us who could wish ourselves less impatient—impatient with servants, children, the good man of the house, or even with visitors and friends. It is so easy when one is run down or over tired, or worried to let oneself grow fretful and irritable, to flare up over trifles, to scold all and sundry in one's domain for their faults and failings, and to let oneself remain in a state of "crossness" (as the children call it), without making any effort to bestir oneself to cheerfulness and tranquility. Very easy—and oh, how difficult to keep one's temper, restrain oneself, and remember that so much more can be accomplished by dealing quietly and calmly with people and things than by storming or scolding. Sometimes we do remember, but we just don't care; that is a part of the state of tiredness or nerve-sickness. Later on, thinking it over, and realizing just how irritable we have been, we do care; but somehow the next occasion so often finds us just as bad. Perhaps if we thought about things a little more from other people's points of view we would not fail so frequently in our resolve to be patient.

"For instance, going on a tour of inspection, I find that Sanna has forgotten to dust the piano again, and she was told about it only yesterday. She is busy sweeping the back steps now, and my first impatient idea is to rush out and rate her soundly, first about the piano, and lead on from that to the corners she left unswept yesterday, and the dirty dish-towels found in the kitchen the day before—for both of which misdemeanors she has already received a "talking to." But wait a moment. Sanna is really a good girl in the house; she is cheerful and obliging, and I cannot but admit that her forgetfulness is not deliberate. And didn't I myself forget to have those absent buttons reinstated on the jacket about which I was reminded, not twice but three times. And didn't I put off cake-making yesterday because I felt too weary to attempt the job? How would I relish being stormed at for my remissness?

"When the children got unbearably rowdy at their play, or leave their precious toys about the house, or the good man makes big dusty tracks down the polished floor, or talks to you about the stony corner of the lucerne land when you are trying to read—those are the times when all your impatient irritability rises, and your first impulse is to give vent to it. But those, too, are the times to remember that the offenders are not trying deliberately to annoy you, and you will correct them just as well by keeping your temper, and explaining quietly what you want done, or left undone.

"Each of us knows the unpleasantness of staying in a house where one member of the family (it is worst of all when the father or mother is at fault) is always irritable and impatient, so let us see to it that we ourselves are not fulfilling that office in our own homes."—The Homestead.

## Letting Work Slide

"When some people want to go anywhere they seem to be able to let their work slide, but I can't do that," wailed a weary mother to us one day. She certainly had her hands full with the care of young children and the whole house, but she had never learned the art of letting the unimportant things slide.

Far be it from us to advocate slovenly methods, but when housekeeping becomes such a tyranny that a person cannot go out anywhere without thinking of what is left undone, it is time for her to revise her system. Not only does this attitude have a bad effect upon herself mentally, physically and socially, but it has an undesirable influence upon the children. Anyone who classes the last scrap of dust in the parlor or insists on icing a cake when the children beg her to play with them or teach them a new song is missing the greatest chance of her life. After all the various sides of children's natures must be developed when young if they are going to be first-class citizens, and who is in a better position to influence them than their mother! Of course she gets her husband to do his part of the job, for he is as much a homemaker as she, but in many cases it is the mother who must take the lead in the matter.

## Morality

We cannot kindle when we will  
The fire that in the heart resides.  
The spirit bloweth and is still.  
In mystery our soul abides;  
But tasks in hours of insight willed  
Can be through hours of gloom fulfilled.

With aching hands and bleeding feet,  
We dig and heap, lay stone on stone;  
We bear the burden and the heat  
Of the long day, and wish 'twere done.

Not till the hours of light return  
All we have built do we discern.  
—Matthew Arnold.

Even though times are difficult, few people on the farm go hungry, but at the same time there is a possible danger of some of them suffering from mental, spiritual and social starvation. A way to prevent this condition, so disastrous to the life of a nation, is for the homemaker to take stock of her methods. By using a definite system, eliminating non-essentials and letting unnecessary work slide, she will then have time and energy for helping to make dolls' clothes, reading to the children, playing games with them and becoming their pal instead of a weary person who hasn't time or strength to deal with the essentials of life.

## Styles Affect Prices

A retailer outlining the problems which men of his trade found in reducing prices, at the Economic Conference, held recently in Regina, laid a large part of the blame upon changes in style. He instanced how styles changed rapidly, especially in large cities, and showed how this throws large quantities of unsaleable goods back upon the hands of the merchant. This, he said, was particularly true in both men's and women's clothing, and in millinery. But it is also true of many other things. There is style in automobiles, furniture, lamps, houses, etc., etc. If there was no change in style we would make no progress towards greater comfort and better living.

But the retailer's quarrel is with unnecessary and too rapid changes. Manufacturers are partly to blame. The strong competition among themselves causes them to throw upon the market something "different," and people who are well informed from reading advertisements, buy those articles whose appearance is most pleasing, or of which they have read the most. A desire to cater to the "novelty trade" also aggravates the matter. Manufacturers and merchants alike do their best to persuade people to buy more and more, and if an article they have bought goes out of style quickly, then they are apt to buy another. Some of the trouble lies with bad judgment on the part of all classes of tradespeople as to what the people really want. A large part of it is due to bad judgment on the part of people who buy.

When Miss Lita Bain, executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, was speaking at the convention of the Manitoba Educational Association, she told of how the manufacturers had called specialists in Home Economics into consultation on the matter of blankets. It seems that 72 different sizes of blankets were being manufactured. In consultation the manufacturers and specialists decided that the number could be cut down to 12, and the manufacturers announced that the smaller number of sizes would enable them to make blankets cheaper, which would mean cheaper blankets for the housewife.

There is a real need today for a cutting in price of the necessities used in daily home life. Women can do their part by buying wisely and avoiding extreme styles, and thus helping the manufacturer who puts a standardized article on the market. There is also a very great need for the manufacturer to get more closely in touch with the needs of the housewife, to get an expression of opinion of people who have made a study of those needs, and to guide his industry accordingly. We talk glibly about labor and capital getting together around a conference table, but there is also a need for the producer and the consumer to talk over common problems. The economic conference idea is a start in the right direction. Women should see to it that their viewpoint is expressed at those conferences.

"There is in every human heart  
Some not completely barren part.  
To plant, to watch, to water there.  
This be thy duty, this thy care."



# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Saskatchewan

### A Note from the President

The Economic Conference held in Regina was marked by great frankness of discussion and a very apparent recognition of the fundamental importance of agriculture and its serious condition. There was also a very evident desire to get together and evolve some plan whereby at least some measure of relief might be afforded.

When I called the conference, I did not expect impossible results from it, as many of the disabilities from which agriculture is suffering are beyond the power of a provincial conference to remedy or deal with.

We, as organized farmers, must study deeply the whole economic problem before we, ourselves, are in a position to deal at all adequately with it.

On the whole, the results of the conference are very satisfactory, as steps have been taken to bring into existence an organization representing the various groups to co-operate, with the object of enabling the largest possible number of farmers to be retained on the land, and also to study various ways of bringing about permanent improvement in farming conditions.—Geo. F. Edwards.

### New Organization Plan at Wynyard

Frank Eliason, of Wynyard, is no half-hearted worker for the S.G.G.A. He has devised a plan of organization which might with the greatest advantage be put into operation in every district in the province. In his own words, the people of Wynyard "are going ahead under our own steam," to try and put a local of the S.G.G.A. in every schoolhouse in the district. Up to the present eight new locals have been organized, and plans are now being laid for increasing the number. In order to increase their effectiveness a meeting was called on March 24, of representatives of the locals to decide upon a course of action. Briefly, the decision was to form a local association, to be known as the Wynyard Council of Agriculture, on which each local in the district is to have representation.

The object of the council is to co-ordinate the work of the locals. The council may formulate policies and advocate lines of action in respect to matters of transportation, credits, co-operative marketing, local improvements, education and similar problems, but, except where immediate action is necessary, no action on any of these matters will be taken until the questions have received the endorsement of the locals comprising the council. As a result of this method of organization, the Central office will have the assurance that all resolutions coming from Wynyard have been fully debated, and that the district is solid behind them.

None but duly appointed representatives of the affiliated locals will be allowed to attend the meetings, and no report of the meetings will be published unless first authorized by the council. The work of the council will be supported by contributions from the affiliated locals, no local to be called upon for more than \$5.00 in any one year.

### Organization in Langham District

Some excellent organization work has recently been carried out in the Langham district by J. L. Dobie, chairman for Saskatoon county, assisted by O. E. Simonson, John Paur and H. Dear, members of the Langham local. This local has been trying to work over a very large field for some years, extending a distance of ten miles on each side of the town. It was felt that this territory was too unwieldy for satisfactory results, and it was therefore decided to organize by school districts.

Up to the present five locals have been organized in the district, viz.: Mieraus with eight members, Riverbank ten, Queensdale 15, Lynne ten and New Hope 11. There is room here for con-

siderable development, and we would suggest that the locals in Langham district follow out a similar plan to the one adopted at Wynyard.

### An Exemplary District

The locals of District No. 15, of the S.G.G.A. are setting an example to the entire province in loyalty and enthusiasm. A short time ago Mr. Everett Baker, the director for the district elected at the last annual convention, made an appeal to the locals for funds to be used for purely organization work in the district. The response has so far

been most generous, and there stands at present to the credit of the district in the books of the Central office the net sum of \$145.70. The value of this fund to the district will be seen during the coming summer when organization work gets into its stride. We should like to see other districts take a leaf out of the book of District 15, as it will help out wonderfully in the development of the association to which we are looking forward.

### Recent S.G.G.A. Activities

The following circular has gone out to all local secretaries of the S.G.G.A., under date of May 20, viz.:

"The activities of the association since the convention have centred around the wheat pool. But other things vital to the farmers' interests have not been altogether neglected. A representative of our association, accompanied the delegation representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture,

which interviewed the federal government in connection with many matters vital to the interests of western farmers, and I believe that possibly some results from the strong case presented are reflected in the budget.

"The Economic Conference which met in Regina was an unqualified success. This was inaugurated by the president of the association, and we believe that considerable benefit will result therefrom. A permanent economic board has been arranged for, and many problems vitally affecting the farmers' welfare are down for study and investigation.

"At the present time we are trying to prepare a case to present to the Railway Commission in connection with the re-classification of freight rates. You will receive a copy of a short synopsis of some of the most important changes and their effect.

### The Wheat Pool

"Undoubtedly our association,



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Manitoba

U.F.M. Director Loses Son

The deepest sympathy of all U.F.M. members will go out to C. S. Stevenson, of Shoal Lake, U.F.M. director for Marquette, whose 19-year-old son, George, lost his life in the fire which destroyed his father's barn, on Monday, May 19. The young man rushed into the burning building to release the horses and cows, but was overcome by the smoke. When rescuers arrived the heat was too intense for them to enter and the body was recovered when the fire burned low enough to permit an approach to the ruins. George was a bright and promising young farmer, who had attended the Agricultural College for two terms, and was considered to have a promising future.

U.F.M. Executive Meeting

A meeting of the U.F.M. Executive was held in the office of the secretary-treasurer on May 21. Messrs. Burnell, Poole, Wright, Allan, McKenzie, Mrs. Jas. Elliott and Miss Armstrong, were in attendance.

It was decided that during the summer months an energetic educational campaign would be carried on among the locals, directing their attention to such matters as the completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad, the new freight classification (No. 17), freight rate on seed grain, ocean rates on cattle, term insurance, wheat pool, and co-operative selling of all farm produce as well as co-operative purchasing of many of the products used on the farm. We hope that as a result of this campaign,

through the predominant part it has taken in the organization of the wheat pool, has made a greater contribution to the welfare of the western farmer than anything that has been done by it for many years, and when our organization plans are fully prepared and systematically carried out, we should be able to have strong ground on which to appeal to the farmers to rally around the association and organize themselves for a forward step in connection with western agriculture.

"We are very anxious to put on a vigorous organization campaign this summer and fall, and trust that you will plan to be in a position to render real assistance.

Grain Growers' Sunday

"Grain Growers' Sunday has been arranged for June 22, and we should like to revive the interest in it and make it really worth while. Ask the local minister to co-operate in making this a real Grain Growers' Sunday, either by speaking on Grain Growerism himself, or inviting some official of the association to give an address.

"We are also considering the matter of publicity in connection with the contribution of our association to the welfare of the farmers of Saskatchewan, as well as constructive suggestions for future activities, as no organization can, or should, live on its past achievements.

"So far the locals and local officials of the association, as a whole, have fallen down badly in getting circulation for The Progressive. We still consider the establishment of this paper as one of the most important, if not the most important activity of the as-

sociation outside of the wheat pool. Do not forget that there is great need of a really independent paper in this province, and that the S.G.G.A. has invested a large sum of money to get such a paper established. It is your own paper. Please make a real effort to get subscriptions.

"Yours very truly,  
"(Signed) A. J. McPHAIL,  
"Central secretary."

Secretaries are reminded in another circular of the Silver Challenge Shield presented by Geo. W. Robertson, M.L.A., for the most satisfactory increase in membership and the best record in general activities. The shield is now hanging in Mr. McPhail's office, and should be seen by all members visiting the Central office. A committee of the executive has been appointed to draft the conditions under which the competition will be conducted.

Strenuous Campaign by Mr. Edwards

In view of the early completion of the Wheat Pool Drive the executive of the S.G.G.A. are making arrangements for a thorough organization campaign to be held during the summer months.

It has been arranged that George F. Edwards, president of the association, shall spend the whole of his time during the summer on this work, and he purposes taking a run through the country during seeding, with the object of interviewing all district directors, and going thoroughly into plans for carrying out the work when the campaign is thoroughly in hand. He expects to commence his tour dur-

ing the week commencing May 26. In the meantime, it is hoped that all district directors will give serious thought to the matter, so as to have some definite plan to discuss with Mr. Edwards when he makes his call.

Rallies in District No. 16

A letter received from Harry Marsh, of Herschel, director of District No. 16, announces the dates for the summer rallies in his district in July next, as follows: Beechy, July 7; Lucky Lake, July 8; Surbiton Picnic Grounds, July 9; Clearwater Lake, July 10; Plato, July 11; and Kindersley, July 12.

While no definite arrangement as to speakers has yet been made, it is probable, if circumstances permit, that either Mr. Edwards or Mr. McPhail will represent the Central association. One thing that has been decided, however, is that the program is not to be overlooked with speakers this year. A membership committee is to be appointed in connection with each rally, so that there will not be any excuse for this necessary part of the work being neglected.

Convention Handbooks Wanted

In looking over our records we find that we have disposed of all our copies of the 1917 and 1918 Convention Handbooks. If any member of the association possesses a copy of either of these handbooks, and is willing to help the Central office, we shall greatly appreciate its presentation, as we wish to have the copies bound in order to keep them intact.

INJUSTICE TO NICKY AND TINY

It was rent day! Breakfast was over. The dishes washed and stacked in neat little piles in Nicky Nutt's pantry. Out strolled Nicky Nutt and Tiny on their way to Mr. Grouch's house with the rent money. Now, it so happened on this day that Mr. Grouch was a little late in arising. He bustled about busily. He boiled the water for tea and placed the sausages on the fire then he dropped down in his cosy chair and before he knew what had happened he was sound asleep, dreaming pleasantly of big bags of money. The sausages spluttered and sizzled. The fire grew hotter and hotter, and soon the sausages were burnt to a crisp, and great clouds of smoke arose and floated out of the window. As Nicky and Tiny approached, they saw the smoke and were quite sure that Mr. Grouch's house was burning. Not a minute did Tiny hesitate. He rushed to the big tub of water beneath the pump spout and filled his trunk. He squirted the water through the window into Mr. Grouch's kitchen. Even then, Nicky was not quite sure for he thought the smoke smelled like burning sausages, but he was too late. The cold water struck Mr. Grouch squarely. Awakened from his nap, Mr. Grouch was badly frightened and began to yell at the top of his voice. It was really too bad! Flannelfeet came around the corner just in time to see Tiny squirting water, and to hear Mr. Grouch's screams, but too late to see the smoke. Nicky and Tiny were really very sorry, but when Nicky tried to tell Flannelfeet about the fire the Cop would not listen. He marched Nicky and Tiny to the public square and put the two of them in the stocks. It was really terrible for all of the little Doo Dads gathered around and laughed at Nicky and Tiny. But there was a happy ending after all. Soon Doc Sawbones came by and when Nicky told him of how they thought Mr. Grouch's house was on fire, and that they had tried to save it, Doc released them. He gave Nicky a medal and Tiny a big bag of peanuts, and made Flannelfeet apologize before all of the little Doo Dads.







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the numbers of old people who are unable to support themselves. Another resolution passed by Douglas local asks that the provincial agricultural farms and schools of agriculture be reduced to two in number, and expresses confidence in Hon. George Hoadley, as minister of agriculture.

### U.F.A. Notes

La Glace local was organized recently near Sexsmith, in the West Edmonton constituency. F. G. Webber is president, and F. Bahn, secretary, of the new local.

An increase in membership from 26 to 46 is reported by Harry K. Fielding, secretary of Lake Thelma local, through a drive put on by that local. The district has now a 95 per cent. organization.

From 18 to 40 members was the result of a drive put on by Crerar local early in the year. Nearly all the farmers in the district are also members of the wheat pool.

### Grain Enquiry

Further evidence with regard to the Maharg spout was given before the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, now sitting at Vancouver, last week. W. H. Mackenrot, senior deputy weighmaster, stated that he knew about the Maharg spout being constructed last fall, but he did not inform his chief. It was only used, he said, under the administration of the weighment. The witness stated that there were four "butterfly" spouts in the shipping leg. They were as objectionable, he stated, as the Maharg device and for the same reason.

J. W. Cook, elevator and construction engineer, said he was in charge of the annex alterations and he had put in these spouts as space was indicated for them on the plan furnished him by the company. C. H. Howe, another engineer, disputed Cook's interpretation of the plans and the chairman of the Commission suggested that the two engineers retire and see if they could not reach a common understanding as to what the plans really showed. They retired, and C. D. Howe later took the stand and said he could only understand how the plans could have been read in the way they had been through an error in the draughtsman's work. These spouts, it was stated, had been locked just as the Maharg spout had been, and had not been used.

### Influence in Appointments

At the Tuesday sitting the Commission took up the question of appointments to the staff of the Vancouver Harbor Board and the charges that undue influence had been exercised to secure the appointment of four of the officials, namely, Colin MacLean, superintendent of elevators; Harvey Penfold, assistant superintendent of harbor elevators; Sam King, superintendent in charge of No. 3 elevator, and W. R. Bierness, house inspector. It had been charged that these four men had previously been employed by Davidson and Smith, at Fort William, and that this firm exercised undue influence through their former employees in the operation of the Vancouver elevator. The evidence given before the Commission did not reveal such influence and witnesses spoke very highly of Colin MacLean, superintendent of elevators. Mr. MacLean himself stated that he had moved from Fort William to Vancouver principally on account of his wife's health, and he had applied for the position of superintendent and secured a number of recommendations which he submitted to the board. Penfold, he stated, was his assistant, and he had selected him from a list of applicants which had been furnished him by the board. The others had been employed by him because of their experience.

### Alberta Farmers Protest

Joseph Clark, a lawyer, of Edmonton, asked to be given the same facilities as other lawyers before the Commission, and stated that he represented George Bevington and other farmers who were objecting to the charges that had been laid by Mr. Van Allen, which they believed struck at the development of the western route. The chairman asked Mr. Clark to be specific and stated which of the charges he had come to oppose. Mr. Clark said he could not say definitely, but he asked for status that would give him a chance to question witnesses. The chairman stated that Mr. Clark would be admitted to status before the board, though he must understand that general investigation into the grain industry had been closed, and the board was now conducting a

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special investigation and would not go outside of that special investigation.

At the Thursday sitting telegrams were laid before the Commission from George Bevington and George Wilkerson, Alberta farmers, in which each declared that Joseph Clark did not represent them, but that they were interested in the western route and wanted to see all the charges cleared up. Mr. Clark informed the commission that he excepted Mr. Bevington in naming the farmers he represented.

### The Mixing Charges

W. D. Farris, K.C., solicitor for the Harbor Board, refused to accept statistics prepared by the Board of Grain Commissioners which had shown that between August 31, 1923, and March 7, 1924, the Vancouver elevator had shipped 232,252 bushels of No. 1 Northern in excess of the receipts, after taking into account the grain of that grade in store at the commencement of the period. Mr. Farris contended that these figures were inaccurate. Chairman Turgeon stated that the Commission would accept the figures of the Board of Grain Commissioners until it had been established that they were incorrect.

Colin MacLean, elevator superintendent, gave evidence to show that while the figures of the Board of Grain Commissioners were correct for the period, they were not correct as showing the actual condition of the grain received. The elevator he stated has always in stock more grain than the records at a given date might show, and he denied that any mixing had taken place in the elevator.

From August 1, 1923, to March 13, 1924, the statistics show that a total of 31,360,404 bushels of wheat had been received, and 31,215,081 shipped. Of No. 1 Northern, 15,768,737 had been received, and 16,205,203 of the same grade shipped out, while of No. 2, 8,094,878 had been received, and 7,994,830 had been shipped; of No. 3, 5,881,004 was received and 5,525,433 had been shipped, and of No. 4, 1,175,759 was received and 1,123,207 shipped.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

concluding his evidence, read a prepared statement in which he favored a system of supervision of the present bank auditors in Canada by a government board, with full power to make independent examinations of the banks. Mr. Williams also expressed the opinion that there are less failures with a good system of examination than without it. He believed that a system of bank inspection analogous to that of the United States, could be introduced into the Canadian system. He also thought that they should have in Canada a system similar to the federal bank system in the United States.

### Another Investigation

Still another body has been entrusted with the task of enquiring into a phase of the Home Bank failure. Quite unexpectedly on Thursday last, E. Gus Porter, Conservative M.P. for Hastings, rose before the orders of the day were called and moved at the conclusion of a lengthy speech that the action of Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, in withdrawing \$4,000 from the Home Bank, the day before it failed be investigated by the committee on privileges and elections. The implication of Mr. Porter was that Mr. Murdock had taken advantage of knowledge gained in his capacity as minister of the crown to benefit himself. The member for Hastings declared that this was a breach of trust. The reply of Mr. Murdock was brief and dignified. He did not attempt to refute the charge that he had withdrawn the money, but stated that he had agreed to send it back, under the circumstances, and had already remitted a cheque for \$1,050, the remainder to follow shortly. Having made his reply Mr. Murdock stepped to the centre of the chamber, bowed to Mr. Speaker, and retired from the House. The resolution of Porter was carried without division, and the case of Mr. Murdock will be investigated before the committee in question.

### Resolution

The following resolution was passed at a joint meeting of the Virden and Harmsworth U.F.M. locals:

"Understanding that the Manitoba government contemplates selling or leasing the government elevators, and in view of the large acreage of the province signed up with the wheat pool, we, the executive of the U.F.M. of Virden and Harmsworth, respectfully pray that these elevators be not permitted to pass from government control until the management of the wheat pool or some other purely farmers' organization are in a position to take them over in the interests of the grain producers of the province."

### Osprey U.F.W.M.

The Osprey U.F.W.M. held a very successful meeting recently which might be termed a garden meeting. Two papers were delivered, one on The Farm Flower Garden, and another on The Relation of Vegetable Garden to the Farm Woman.

A very appropriate ending for this meeting was the exchange of flower and vegetable seeds by the members.

The Neepawa District United Farm Women are holding their annual conference in Arden, June 13. A splendid program is being prepared. Three sessions will be held, each session filled with interesting addresses.

### Alberta

#### Old Age Pensions

The federal government is asked by resolution passed by the Douglas local, to provide old age pensions for all citizens of 65 years of age or more, whose incomes are less than \$500 a year, and to secure the necessary funds from a tax on incomes of \$5,000 or more. The preamble of the resolution declares that low prices of farm products and unemployment have greatly increased



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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

### Shorthorns

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS**, bull, 12 months, also bred and open heifers. All have size and in excellent condition. W. H. Yardley, Marlenthal, Sask. 19-6

**SELLING—FOUR CHOICE SHORTHORN** bulls, two years old from Scotland's Fancy, 127073, by Fancy Lord. Herd fully accredited. R. T. Robertson, Snowflake, Man. 18-3

**SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG SHORTHORN** bulls. Accredited J. H. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man.

### Holsteins

#### MOST PERSISTENT MILKERS

—Even under unfavorable conditions and far outclassing ordinary cows when given a good chance. Big real calves. Free booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF CANADA  
BRANTFORD, ONT.



**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** calves, sired by bull from Government Demonstration Train. Papers free. \$30 up. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 22-2

**WANTED—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFER** calves. Apply Donald McDonald, 1955 Logan, Winnipeg. 22-2

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, TEN MONTHS**, serviceable now, government tested, pedigree free. \$30. E. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 20-3

**FOR CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, WHITE GEO.** Rice, Stonewall, Man. 21-3

### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BREEDING** stock, all ages, best breeding. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Sackville, Alta. 18-5

**FOR SALE—CHOICE ANGUS BULLS, 15 TO 18** months old, from accredited herd. Apply H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 22-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ANGUS BULLS, ALL** ages. Choice herd bull, quiet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 22-3

### Jerseys

**SELLING—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULLS**, yearlings, accredited herd. Redgwick, Melville, Sask. 20-3

### Ayrshires

**12 AYRSHIRE GRADE COWS, ALSO HERD** sire from R.O.P. stock. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 21-2

**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES**, \$35 each. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 21-4

## SWINE—Various

### Poland-Chinas

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS—SOW**, three years old, farrow in August, \$50; pair sow pigs, ten and 15 weeks old, \$25; boar, 24 months old, \$30. These are good ones. Iva Olofson, Manor, Sask. 21-3

### Duroc-Jerseys

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 19-6

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, MARCH AND** April, eight weeks, with pedigrees, either sex. Dams sired by grand diploma boar, Brandon Fair. Weanlings sired by Oakledge Famous from Brethours, Ontario. A few mature sows, with pedigrees, for sale. R. S. Crabb, Fertillity, Alta. 22-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—MARCH AND** early April litters, by prize-winning imported boar, dam winner of four first prizes, championship and challenge cup, 1922. Tops, \$25; good ones, \$20; at eight to ten weeks. No runt sold. Others by grandson of imported boar, sire of selects, \$15. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 17-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY** litters, few sired by prize-winning imported boar, \$20, others from my herd boar and mature sows, \$10. October litters, \$10 for service, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie F. P. P., Liberty, Sask. 21-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SPALDING** signal, imported from Great Britain, first prize boar, Saskatchewan and Regina, is the sire of some choice March pigs I have for sale. J. L. O. de la Haye, Box 15, Tuxford, Sask. 21-3

**YORKSHIRES OF BREEDING AND QUALITY**, sire, Edmonton champion, 1924. Won all first prizes for bacon hogs at Edmonton spring show, 1924. Write Denis Hunter, Strathcona, Alta. 19-5

**THE ATWATER SWINE CLUB HAVE FOR SALE** young stock by Crichton Knight, imported Yorkshire boar, bred by the Crichton Royal Institution Farm, Dumfries, Scotland. Wm. Russell, Seely, Atwater, Sask. 19-5

**YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, EIGHT WEEKS** old, both sex, registered, bred from Brethour and University stock, \$9.00. James Partridge, Carn-duff, Sask. 20-5

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, CHOICE YOUNG** pigs, from splendid Agricultural College parents, eight weeks old, \$10, including papers. Order early. F. L. Isaac, St. Pierre, Man. 20-3

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED FOR FILL** litters, boars, weanlings, Red Polled bull calves. Deflation prices. M. J. Howes & Sons, Miller, Alta. 21-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES (STANDARD** bacon type) weanlings, \$12; pair, \$20. Sire champion, litter 17. Choice bred gilts. Papers. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 21-5

## LIVESTOCK

**LONG IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM** mature sow, farrowed April 9, \$10 each with pedigree, at eight weeks. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 21-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TRUE** bacon type, either sex, eight weeks, \$10 each. Absolutely guaranteed. S. W. Dorrance, High View, Sask. 19-6

**LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM** mature bacon stock, March and April farrows, \$11 each, or pair, \$20, eight weeks, papers included. Albert Martin, Box 154, Antler, Sask. 19-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED LONG SMOOTH** Yorkshire weanlings, \$8.00 each. Chas. Howden, Goodlands, Man. 22-2

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, READY FOR** shipping June 4th, \$5.00 to \$7.00 each; papers extra. Andrew Parley, Lovat, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED BACON TYPE** Yorkshires, \$11, papers included. Fred Carer, Spy Hill, Sask. 22-5

**FOR SALE PURE-BRED REGISTERED YORK-**shire pigs, \$10 each, with papers. Stefanson Bros., Cypress River, Man. 22-2

**YORKSHIRES—EITHER SEX, 12 WEEKS,** \$15; bred sow, \$25. Boar, 20 months, \$30. W. H. Ziegler, Manor, Sask. 22-2

**YORKSHIRES—SHIP JUNE 7, JULY 11, WITH** papers, \$10. Thirteen months boar, sale or exchange. Mainman, Riverton, Man. 22-2

**YORKSHIRES—SELECT BACON TYPE, APRIL** pigs, \$10 each, with papers. Mature sows and boars for sale. Ratstone, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 21-5

**FORTY REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER** sex, March and early April farrow, for quick sale, \$10. S. H. Jones, Blaine Lake, Sask. 21-2

**SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT** weeks. Write for price. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 17-8

**TRY R. J. McLEAN, STRATHCLAIR, MAN.,** for pure-bred Yorkshires. Young pigs ready for shipping. 20-3

**IMPORTED YORKSHIRES AND PIGS FROM** imported boar and prize-winning sows. C. W. Thurston, Regina. 21-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED** pairs, Brethour and Asylum Farm breeding, genuine bacon type. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 17-6

## LIVESTOCK

### Tamworths

**SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTHS,** from prize-winning stock, \$10. Sam Edwards, Wadena, Sask. 21-3

**REGISTERED TAMWORTH SOWS; ALSO** weanlings at \$14, ready to ship now. We ship on approval. T. R. Rath, Three Hills, Alta. 17-6

**TAMWORTHS—MARCH LITTERS, EITHER** sex, \$12 each. L. M. Hunkin, Crandall, Man. 19-4

### Hampshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS,** ten weeks old, \$11 each, papers free. Robt. Cormack, Wroxton, Sask. 22-4

**SELLING—CHOICE HAMPSHIRE AND** Yorkshires, ten weeks, \$10, papers included. John Olsen, Oids, Alta. 19-4

## DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**PURE-BRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, FROM** famous hunting strain, great vermin destroyers, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Everett Keller, Cayley, Alta. 19-5

**PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS,** guinea pigs, pigeons, Persian kittens. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 19-5

**COLLIES, NINE WEEKS, NATURAL HEELERS,** males, \$5.00; females, \$2.50. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 22-2

**CANARIES—DIRECT FROM BREEDER, F.** W. Ricketts, 497 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

## POULTRY—Various

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED LIGHT** Brahmas and Black Langshans, \$1.75 for 15. Trevers, Lena, Man. 18-5

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FLOCK** headed by Edmonton and Brandon prize-winning toms, 25c. each, nine, \$2.00. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask. 19-4

## Spring Pigs

The Guide Will Sell All You Have—And Then Some!

Now is the time to advertise your Spring Litters. Take a tip from us and get your ad. in early. The early bird catches the worm—always. If you have the stock, there's no secret in disposing of it when you read letters like these:

"Last Fall I was over-stocked with Pure-Bred Yorkshire Pigs. There was little demand around here so I decided to try a Classified Ad. in your paper. I must say I was more than satisfied with results, as I sold all I had and had to return many orders. This is the first time I ever advertised anything, and I find it pays, so you may expect more business from me in the future when I have a surplus of anything to sell."—R. S. Baird, Siltou, Sask.

It's not too early either to advertise Fall Rye, and advertising carried during June for Ponies, Foxes, Dogs, Tanks, Tractors, Machinery, Bees and Queen Bees will bring you early results, too.

We did it for them—we can do it for you

Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask., who advertised Turkey Eggs, from her sweep-stake winners, is unable to fill orders sent after May 14, and regrets will be compelled to refund money to some late comers.

NOTE—Messrs. Baird and Thorlakson are back again with Spring Pigs this time. You'll see their ads. in this issue—proof positive that The Guide gets results.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

**SELECT YORKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, FROM** mature stock, both sexes, \$12 each. Papers. R. S. Baird, Siltou, Sask. 19-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FALLOWED** April 9; sire, Golden Lad. A. Laird, Makaroff, Man. 18-5

**YORKSHIRE SWINE, GOVERNMENT TESTED** and approved. Write for our price list before you buy. B. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 18-5

**CHOICE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS,** papers supplied, \$10. Isaac Peat, Traynor, Sask. 20-3

**BOOKING ORDERS APRIL FALLOWED YORK-**shire pigs, \$7.00 each, pedigrees free, small deposit. E. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 20-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, \$10,** eight weeks, with papers. E. J. Randle, Broad Valley, Man. 20-4

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—EARLY MARCH** litters, \$10, including pedigree. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 20-3

### Berkshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, THE** long, stretchy kind. Gilts bred for May, June, July and August farrow to imported boars, \$50 each. Spring pigs now ready for shipping. Best bunch ever sired by Canadian-English and American boars, \$12.50 each at ten weeks, papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—50 SPLENDID** boars and sows, ready to ship, \$15, \$18, \$20, according to age and quality. Express prepaid. Buy from the direct and choicest herd in the province. James M. Ewins, Bethany, Man. 21-3

**SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL LIT-**ters, Ames River strain, both sire and dam's sire, \$15 each. Wm. Fernuublen, Langdon, Sask. 21-4

**IMPROVED BACON TYPE ENGLISH BERK-**shires, \$8.00 each at eight weeks. Papers \$1.00. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 22-6

**LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE, TURKEY** eggs, each 25c. Herb. Dempsey, Young, Sask. 19-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$5c.** each, mailed prepaid. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 18-9

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, LARGE, HARDY** stock, 25 cents each. Leo Hoffarth, Lebret, Sask. 20-4

### Plymouth Rocks

**SPECIAL—HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY** Barred Rocks, University's best laying strains only. Breeding pens selected and mated by government expert. \$1.35, 15. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 22-2

**STOP! BUY GENUINE "BUSY B" BARRED** Rock eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50; sixty, \$4.50; ninety, \$6.50. Twenty-fourth year with this breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 13-10

**HATCHING EGGS—FROM BARRED ROCK** approved flock, vigorous winter layers, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 100; special pen, \$4.00; 15, \$8.00, 100. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 21-2

### Wyandottes

**HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED WHITE** Wyandottes, rose comb, bred-to-lay University strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinlay, Sask. 13-10

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS,** My flock hatched from Martin's special all-star matings, 1923. Pullets are by Crusader 12th, and cockerels by Sensation 5th, \$2.50, 15. Mrs. Ira Ross, Alsask, Sask. 19-5

**REDUCED PRICES—MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE** Wyandotte hatching eggs, from selected Martin layers, mated to males of pedigree stock of over 200, open range, \$1.25 15; \$7.00 per 100. John Hiseock, Halkett, Man. 21-2

**BLACK WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15,** Ed. Williams, Manitou, Man. 21-4

## POULTRY

### Minorcas

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR** hatching, exhibition and laying strain. Write for price list. L. Parker, Treherne, Sask. 20-3

### Leghorns

**THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS AND** Wyandottes, 300-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Also baby chicks and mating list. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 19-4

**EGGS, BEST ROSE COMB DARK BROWN** Leghorns, \$1.50; 120, \$4.00. Chicks, \$2.50 dozen. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 19-4

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, NEW** Linden's laying strain, 15, \$1.25; 120, \$7.00. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 19-4

**HATCHING EGGS—FERRIS-BARRON 24-IN** egg strain, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 15; J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 19-4

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, SASK. UNIV-**ersity strain, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Turner, Duml, Sask. 19-4

**BLACK LEGHORNS, HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50** per 15. R. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 19-4

### Baby Chicks

**BABY CHICKS, POSTPAID TO POINTS WITHIN** 24 hours run from Winnipeg, per 100, Leghorns, \$14; Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$16. Prices hold from May 20 to June 30. Bopp Hatchery Co., Ferry Falls, Minn. 19-4

**PALMER'S HIGH RECORD WINTER-LAYING** pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for May and June delivery at \$13.50 per 100, or \$50 for \$65, are unapproachable for value. Should be ordered now. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 19-4

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED** best egg-laying strains. February discount. For catalogue, Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. J. Miller, 315 D'Amat St., Winnipeg. 20-2

**BABY CHICKS—HEAVY LEGHORNS, III.** Wyandottes, \$24, 100, safe delivery, trap-caught, brood-to-lay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 19-4

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-**bred, best egg-laying strain. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 20-4

## SEED GRAIN—Various

**SEND TODAY FOR THE BOOK WRITTEN** expressly for the producers of grain, the Future Markets and Grain Gravel. Price 50c. Postage Sales Service, Prairie River, Sask., or P.O. Box 1796, Winnipeg.

### Flax

### SEED FLAX

**SPECIAL PRICES ON GOVERNMENT** INSPECTED SEED FLAX

Test Number—53-1070

Prices on application. Write for samples and delivered prices your station.

A BUSHEL OR A CAR LOAD

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LTD.

328-336 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG, MAN.

**LIMITED QUANTITY PURE PREMOST FLAX** to clear, second prize, Chicago, germinating 98 per cent; \$3.00, cleaned and sacked. F. Gennard, Hirsay, Sask. 21-1

**SELLING—PURE PREMOST FLAX, \$3.00** cleaned, \$3.00 per bushel. Robt. H. Brown, Crescent Grove Farm, Tuxedo, Sask. 20-4

### Barley

**WHITE HULLESS BARLEY—GREATEST HOG-**feed and weed-fighter. Sown until June 10. Choice seed, cleaned, 75c. S. V. Cowan, Walsby, Sask. 19-4

### Grass Seed

**A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SELECT WHITE** Sweet Clover, free from noxious weeds, clean, hulled, scarified, re-cleaned, bags free, 15c. up. E. R. Clark, Sinitulita, Sask. 21-1

**WESTERN RYE GRASS CLEARANCE, ABOUT** 3,000 pounds left, free from noxious weeds, 15c. per 100, or money refunded immediately. J. G. Shoaf, Halligan, Sask. 19-4

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100** sacks included, government certificate, discount over 500 pounds. J. A. Bouey, Virdom, Sask. 20-4

**SPECIAL—GOOD, CLEAN EARLY FORTUNE** Millet, government grade No. 1, certificate 3689, \$2.95, 100, bags included. May be sown until July 1st. Staples Bros., Oxbow, Man. 19-4

**BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, AND** sacks provided, 10c. pound. Fred Spent, May, Man. 19-4

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, No. 1, \$4.00** No. 2, 44c.; No. 3, 4c.; government grade, 3c. included. Nelson Spencer, Carduff, Sask. 21-4



## SEEDS

**RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLAIMED SEED.** big germination. Price to clear, 60 pound, 111¢  
**WESTERN RYE GRASS, SIX CENTS POUND.** No weeds. Bagg free. Robert Hicks, Moosemin, Sask. 21-3  
**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, SIX CENTS POUND, SACKED.** R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-5  
**RYE GRASS, SIX CENTS POUND. MONEY back if not satisfied.** P. Harris, Hurler, Man. 21-3  
**RECLAIMED BROME SEED, EIGHT CENTS POUND.** Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man. 22-5  
**BROME SEED, 5,000 POUNDS, SACKED, 10c.** John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 22-3

## NURSERY STOCK

**RASPBERRIES, LOUDEN, SUNBEAM, ST.** Reg's Everbearing, and Progressive Everbearing raspberries, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$5.00; Senator Dundas raspberries, dozen, 60c.; 100, \$2.50; Black Currants, Irises, 20c. each; Virginia Creeper, 15c.; Peonies, red, white and pink, beauties, 50c.; Asparagus roots, dozen, 40c. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 19-4  
**LOVELY LARGE LILAC TREES AND IRIS** plants with one label book, \$1.25, f.o.b. here. Fruit jar label books, 114 labels, postpaid, 25c. each; 50c. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 16-7  
**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PROGRESSIVE.** 50 cents; 100, \$3.75. June Bearing, Dr. Rurrell and Senator Dundas, Gladstone bulbs, Peonies, etc. Write for price list. Hack's, 256 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 19-5  
**CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY,** tomato and every kind of bedding plants, also rhubarb roots, dahlias, strawberry plants. Hall's Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. Phone 4459. 20-5  
**CHAMPION, NEW EXTRA HEAVY EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, \$5.00 hundred;** Dundas, \$2.50 hundred; postpaid; dozens, \$1.00. Pittman, Waukegan, Sask. 20-3  
**RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00; 100 FOR \$3.50;** postpaid; pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richard, Lovat, Sask. 20-3  
**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, 100, \$3.00,** postpaid. Clarence Cook, Pitt Meadows, B.C. 21-3  
**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$20** thousand. R. Dodge, R.R. No. 1, Steveston, B.C. 21-2

## Farm Lands for Sale

**LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.** Reclaimed lands for sale in Fraser Valley, British Columbia, situated in Chilliwack district adjacent to Vancouver. Largest area of new land in B.C. Coast district. No extremes of heat or cold; mild open winters; long sunny-growing season. Established dairy farming and fruit growing community. Excellent transportation by railway, road and river; well organized marketing system. Land mostly free of timber and ready for crop. Fertility amply proven. Prices average \$100 to \$150 per acre on long terms and low interest. Other farm lands available in central interior of B.C.—Bulkley Valley, Francois Lake, Nechaco and Prince George districts. Land prices \$5.00 to \$15 per acre on long terms. Write for descriptive literature. Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. 20-13

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes. A steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre, with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. 10-13

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY** with the use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairie or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 10-4

**GALAHAD DISTRICT—320 ACRES, 3 MILES** from Galahad, Alberta, Canadian National Railway, 100 miles southeast Edmonton. 8 1/2, deep chocolate loam, clay subsoil, natural drainage, 130 acres cultivated newly broken land, 130 acres ready for plow, balance 60 acres strale, some small poplar. All fenced, good well. Frame house, stone foundation, good frame stable, granary, all in good repair. Good settlement. For further information, apply Union Trust Company Limited, Winnipeg, or H. Taylor, local manager, Galahad, Alberta. We have 3,000 acres for sale in this district. 22-5

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**12,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO** Bentley and Riddell, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 22-13

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICI-** pation and price list of farms near Vancouver, Pemberton & Sun. Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

**YOU WANTED A FARM HOME FOR YEARS.** Why not buy it cheap now? We have what you want. Write for our list of real bargains. Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 21-3

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 17-1

## Farm Lands Wanted

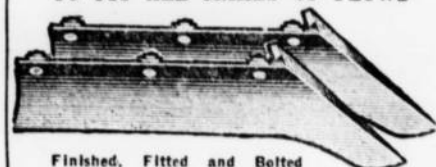
**DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR SURPLUS** land? Resident farmers who desire to divide their farm property and are prepared to equip a quarter section and sell same to a new settler on easy terms, without a down payment, to be farmed full particulars, are invited to send us full particulars. We have a number of experienced buyers waiting to take up farming on the above basis. Canada Colonization Association, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 19-5

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING** farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

## Farm Lands Wanted

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Balwin, Wis. 16-5  
**FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY.** Send full particulars Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

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TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS

Finished, Fitted and Bolted  
for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give number of Old Shares when ordering.  
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 13-inch Each \$3.25  
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 Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalog 93.

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 CASE 12-25 CASE 10-18  
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**SELL YOUR USED TRACTORS, THRESHERS** and autos through us. We buy sell or exchange them anywhere in Western Canada. Write us at once for listing blanks. Tractor and Thresher Co., 38 Twenty-Third St., Saskatoon. Distributors in Northern Saskatchewan for Hart new model self-feeders, Hart weathers, Geo White & Sons threshing machinery. Repairs for Happy Farmer and G. O. tractor.

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**THE BEST TANDEM HORSE HITCH IN THE** world. Newest thing out. No pulleys, lead chains, lead eveners. Hitch is guaranteed. Every farmer a prospect. Agents wanted. Heaton Hitch Agency, Winnipeg, Alta. 21-2

**REPAIRS FOR MOTOR DRILLS—MOLINE** plows, economy discs, Mandt wagons, Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 21-3

**FOR SALE—25-45 TWIN CITY TRACTOR,** cheap for cash. Would accept 28-inch separator as part payment. Chas. H. Johnson, Kindersley, Sask. 20-3

**SALE OR TRADE—25-45 TWIN CITY TRAC-** tor, Verity plow, five-breaker bottom, \$1,000, half cash, balance sheep or cattle. What have you to offer? Jacob Hansen, Dickson, Alta. 22-3

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, Mc-** Laughlin-Bulck six-cylinder special touring car, newly overhauled. Price, \$1,200. J. Downie, Wawanesa, Man. 22-3

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**FOR SALE—12-20 CLETRAC CATERPILLAR-** type tractor, brand new, never been used. Box 171, Govan, Sask.

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**ITALIANS, STRONG COLONIES, WITH** vigorous laying queens, in painted Langstroth hives, with all straight worker combs, from my own apiary. Eight-frame hives, \$10; ten-frame hives \$18. May delivery. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

**ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-** ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

**BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS'** supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg and Regina. 19-5

**ITALIAN BEES, TEN-FRAME HIVE, MAY** delivery, \$18; June 1 to 10, \$16. John Bickensderfer, Hudson Bay Jet., Sask. 20-3

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**50-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, BICYCLES,** accessories, repair parts. Free on application. Bicycle Sales Co., 465 Portage Avenue, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 14-5

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**EXTRA CONCENTRATED—SOLD SOLELY** for flavoring confectionery, non-alcoholic beverage, etc. Buy the best, it is cheapest. They have the genuine old taste. Guarantee—We guarantee one ounce Extra Concentrated to fully color and flavor one gallon. Alchemies, Anisette, Benedictine, Brandy, Old Cherry, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. 10c one gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Receipt sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Luigi Calissano & Fick Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2948, Winnipeg, Man. 20-13

**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-** able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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**DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE** Block, Winnipeg. 25-1

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**RUMFORD DYERS AND CLEANERS,** Brandon, Man. Suits, dresses, coats, faded or soiled, returned equal to new. Send by mail or express.

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

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**REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE** makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland.

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**DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR COMBS!** Send them to us and we will make them up in a switch for you for \$3.00. Miss Lapointe, 319 Garry St., Winnipeg, Man.

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**STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, RASPBERRIES,** loganberries, cucumber, tomatoes, corn, plums, pears, etc. Price list. Prices low. Quality Fruit Farm, Chilliwack, B.C. 22-6

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**CLOVER HONEY, 12c; CLOVER AND BUCK-** wheat mixed, 10c. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 17-5

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**PITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR** all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices. Lighting Devices Ltd., 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg. 22-5

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**LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR LOTS** at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Lower prices than elsewhere. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

**CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW** pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 19-11

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND** tamarac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

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*For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and*  
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**PHONOGRAPH REPAIRS—SPRINGS, PARTS,** & supplies. Shop-worn Edison disc gramophones, cheap. Stiller Bros., 611 Builders' Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Established 1914.

**ALL MAKES PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED,** Prompt attention country orders. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 10-8

**A. K. STEEL, EXPERT GRAMOPHONE RE-** pairs, 325-8th Ave. W., Calgary.

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**THE FAMOUS FADA "ONE SIXTY" NEUTRO-** dyne receiver. Thompson magnaphone. Write for particulars. C. R. Fraser Company, 8 Colborne St., Toronto. 21-9

**SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS** and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

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**LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE** remnant's quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

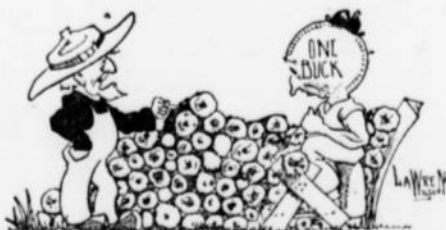
## SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

**USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 TO \$40, ALL** makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send home. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

[Continued on next page]

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Making Money Work

I feel it is our task today to make our money earn its way, for money if allowed to shirk will seldom do a tap of work. 'Most every little baby son delights to sleep the whole day through, and then it is a noble plan to change its nature if one can. Ah, then's the time for you to say, "You must sit up a while today, for if you sleep and slumber so you never can expect to grow! You can't expect, my gracious suzz, to grow like Brother Nickel does! You'll never be like Brother Dime if you lie idle all the time! You'll never be, I do declare, like your big Brother Quarter, there; nor Brother Half—why, baby, see, some day you'll be as old as he! You'll want to be as big, I know, so shake yourself and try to grow! And Father Dollar! Think of him, so big, and bright, and neat, and trim! Why all your brothers fail to be when put together large as he! When he was just a little sou he liked to sleep and slumber too, till someone said that wouldn't pay; that's why he is so large today!" Yes, baby dollars must be trained when they are small and tender-grained to rout that tendency to sleep; they must be made to stretch and creep, be made to creep and then to walk, be made to chirp and then to talk, or they will never take on weight; they'll all be dwarfs, as sure as fate; they'll never be big dollar bills and help to run the farms and mills!







# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 23, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Good export buying has featured this market. Strong undertone has been apparent daily, and any offerings of wheat on the advance were soon absorbed. Buyers have had to pay the price to get the grain this week and fair quantities of wheat held around \$1.05 levels was taken by them as the market advanced. The sharp decline in Fort William stocks, resulting in much lower quantities on hand than a year ago, created a more friendly feeling to the wheat market, and there has undoubtedly been much buying in this market by Easterners on the strength of this reduction. Some of it no doubt against wheat sold overseas at a lower price. Offerings of wheat are inclined to be light, and any continued good overseas demand would stimulate the market here still further. Cash markets have been firm, and a fair demand in evidence for all grades. Two Northern seems to be least wanted, but the narrowing of the spread between May and July indicates fair enquiry for that grade, too. Cash wheat isn't as plentiful as it has been, the higher grades especially are being shipped out very fast.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 19 to 23 inclusive.

	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 100	104	105	105	107	103	103	103	103
July 104	104	106	105	107	105	105	105	105
Oct. 100	100	101	101	102	100	100	100	100
Oats—								
May 39	39	39	39	40	39	39	39	39
July 40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Oct. 38	38	39	38	39	38	38	38	38
Barley—								
May 63	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
July 62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Oct. 55	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Flax—								
May 215	214	213	214	214	214	214	214	214
July 209	209	209	210	211	211	211	211	211
Oct. 185	184	184	184	185	185	185	185	185
Rye—								
May 65	65	65	67	68	65	65	65	65
July 66	67	67	68	69	66	66	66	66
Oct. 66	66	66	68	68	66	66	66	66

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed May 22 as follows: May, 9s 2½d; July, 9s 1½d; October, 9s 0½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.41½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was: May, \$1.22½; July, \$1.21½; October, \$1.20½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.16½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.11½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.12½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.17½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.10½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.11½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 durum, \$1.09½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 durum, \$1.08½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 durum, \$1.06½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.08½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72½c to 73½c; No. 3 yellow, 71½c to 72½c; No. 2 mixed, 70½c to 71½c; No. 3 mixed, 69½c to 70½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 44½c to 45½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 67c to 71c; medium to good, 62c to 66c; lower grades, 54c to 61c. Rye—No. 2, 62½c to 63c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.38½ to \$2.41½.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Cables from Glasgow report two additional outbreaks of foot and mouth disease. Heavy offerings of Scotch and Irish cattle. Medium to prime, Scotch, 12½c to 13c alive; heavies, 11c to 12c. Irish, 10½c to 11½c; no Canadians. Dead meat market stronger. Birkenhead sold 1,360. Canadian fats, 18½c to 20c in sink, 933. Irish stores, similar prices; 1,268 Irish fats, 19½c to 21c. London—Canadian dressed sides, 17½c to 18c; moderate supply; trade slow.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle receipts, 2,800; market slow; fat steers, yearlings and fat she stock weak to 25c lower for two days. Bologna bulls weak to 15c lower. Other killing classes and stockers and feeders steady. Bulk prices follow:  
Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.75 to \$9.25.  
Cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.25.  
Canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25.  
Bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50.  
Feeder and stocker steers, \$6.00 to \$7.50.  
Calves, 2,200; market steady, best lights to packers, \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$9.30.  
Hogs, 10,500; market slow, around 10c lower; top price, \$7.15.  
Bulk prices follow:  
Butcher and bacon hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.10.  
Packing sows, \$6.25.  
Pigs, \$5.85 to \$6.00.  
Sheep, 100; fat lambs quotable weak to 25c or more lower; sheep weak, best spring lambs, \$16. No choice clipped lambs here. Better grades clipped ewes, \$7.00 to \$7.50.

## CASH WHEAT

May 19 to 23 inclusive

	May 19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	103	101	100	105	107	104	104	116
2 N	100	101	102	102	104	100	100	114
3 N	97	98	99	99	100	97	97	112
4	91	93	94	94	96	92	92	107
5	86	87	88	88	90	86	86	103
6	79	80	82	82	83	79	79	97
Feed	72	73	73	74	76	72	72	92

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

May 19 to May 23, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE CW
May 16	39	37	37	34	33	63	58	55	54	215	211	195	65
20	39	37	37	35	34	64	59	55	54	214	210	194	65
21	39	37	37	35	34	64	59	55	54	213	209	189	65
22	39	37	38	35	34	64	59	56	54	214	210	190	67
23	40	38	38	35	34	64	60	56	54	215	210	191	68
Week Ago	39	37	37	35	34	64	59	56	54	216	212	195	65
Year Ago	46	43	43	41	40	54	49	46	41	235	231	288	71

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending May 22, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 6,279; hogs, 5,957; sheep, 17. Previous week: Cattle, 5,637; hogs, 5,477; sheep 36.

The volume of receipts on all markets during the past week has been much larger than expected, and the result is a cattle trade that is anywhere from 25c to 40c lower than last week. Choice heavy export steers, also handy-weight butchers are bringing from 6½c to 6½c, with a few fancy ones a shade higher. Choice baby beefs 6½c to 7c, with a few fancy ones a shade higher. Real good quality feeder steers, 4½c to 5c. Choice short-keepers from 5c to 5½c. Choice stockers from 4c to 4½c. Choice handy-weight veal calves from 6c to 9c; heavy calves from 4c to 4½c; common to medium qualities from 2c to 4c.

The hog market during the past week is steady to stronger, thick-smooths at time of writing selling at 7c, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs coming to really establish a market. Top lambs will bring from 12c to 13c. Top sheep from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$6.75
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.75 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.75
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	9.00 to 10.00
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00
Choice heavy calves	4.50 to 5.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Market is firm with receipts light. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. Jobbing, extras 28c to 30c, firsts 27c to 28c. Poultry: Live chickens 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c, cocks 7c, ducks 9c, geese 9c, turkeys 12c to 13c. Dressed chickens, 15c to 18c, fowl 12c to 18c, cocks 12c, ducks 14c, geese 14c, turkeys 17c to 19c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts are light in the Regina district. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 20c to 22c, firsts 18c to 20c, seconds 14c to 17c. The North Battleford section reports a good supply of eggs. Jobbers are offering extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 14c. Poultry: There are no offerings in poultry.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Market is steady with receipts heavy. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Unchanged.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market remains unchanged. Receipts are slightly heavier. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 17c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c. Retailing, extras \$6.00, firsts \$5.50, seconds \$5.25 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts today consisted of 421 cattle, 21 calves, 565 hogs and no sheep. No choice butcher steers were sold. Butcher steers, fair to good, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Bulls, good, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Calves, good to choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

# BLUE RIBBON TEA

Rich, strong, full-flavored tea is the most satisfactory to use, and BLUE RIBBON possesses these qualities to the fullest extent.

You can undoubtedly make more cups of tea of equal strength with a pound of BLUE RIBBON than with any other tea.

TRY IT

74

## Ship Your Grain

to

## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,  
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,  
Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection. Thousands of Farmers find safety and satisfaction in selling their grain through this Farmers' Company.

## Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE:

505-511 Grain  
Exchange

Fort William, Ont.

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

Port Arthur

Moose Jaw

Saskatoon

Calgary

## Manitoba Wheat Pool

Continued from Page 22

### Clean-Up Campaign

It was also decided to have a clean-up campaign, commencing on June 9. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that there are large areas which have not been canvassed as fully as they might have been had time permitted, and in the clean-up campaign special attention will be paid to these areas. Every canvasser, however, will be asked to go over his district again and make every effort to secure more contracts. It was pointed out that there was a further inducement to those who hesitated about signing the contract in the success of the campaign for signatures in Saskatchewan, and that it was now certain that there would be a pool in Saskatchewan, thus making it

easy to unite all the three provinces in a single selling agency.

The board, in a formal resolution, reiterated its support of a central selling agency for the pools of the three prairie provinces and authorized the executive to enter into negotiations with the other two provinces looking towards the establishment of such an agency, and to get the matter into such shape that the permanent board of the pool when elected at the annual meeting will be able to go right ahead without delay.

Those present at the meeting were C. H. Burnell, president; Peter Broadfoot, vice-president; F. W. Ransom, secretary; D. G. McKenzie, treasurer; E. C. Ramsay, Waskada; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; S. R. Henderson, Kildonan.



# JOHN CHRISTIE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION SALE

Results in a Tremendous Rush of Orders from Western Farmers

MAIL YOUR ORDERS IN TODAY FOR THESE BELOW-COST VALUES

## Broken Lines in YOUNG MEN'S SUITS At a Great Sacrifice



**\$4.45**

There has been an extraordinary demand for these All Wool Tweed and Serge Suits. The British Government stocks in the Old Country are exhausted, and therefore it is impossible to obtain any more. All we have left in stock are the following sizes:

Chest	Waist
32-33	29-30
34-35	30-31

If your size is here you can get a wonderful bargain. These suits were fashioned by the most expert merchant tailors in England, and not only look well, but wear well. Special Birthday Celebration price Per Suit **\$4.45**

## ROYAL AIR FORCE WOMEN'S SUITS **\$1.95** are cut to



These Women's Suits cost us much more than this, but our stocks in some sizes are getting low, and we are going to clear them out regardless of profits. Made by the British Government for the women of the Royal Air Force. Best Khaki Canton Cloth, complete with Gaiters. Exceptionally serviceable for farm women. Reduced **\$1.95** from \$2.95 to

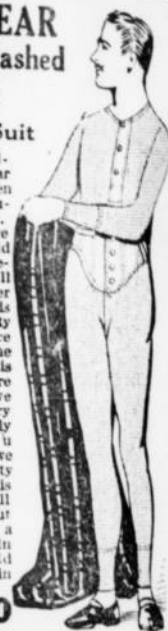
## Natural Grey WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS **\$1.90** REDUCED TO

Made of Natural Grey Flannel, double-breasted reinforced at shoulders. State Size of Collar. Amazing value at our Birthday Celebration Price of each **\$1.90** Only



## UNDERWEAR Prices are Slashed **\$1.90** Per Suit

High-Grade All-Wool Underwear has never before been sold at such a ridiculous price in the West. Compare this price with what you would have to pay elsewhere, and you will immediately wonder how we do it. It is the finest quality All-Wool Two-Piece Underwear on the market, and is honestly worth more than twice what we are asking. Every garment is absolutely guaranteed. You will never have another opportunity to save money in this way. We have all sizes at present, but there will be such a demand for certain sizes that you should get your order in early. Per Suit, **\$1.90** Only



## Our Guarantee

We have taken our broken lines and listed them at below cost in order to effect a speedy clearance. We lose money, but you get the benefit.

## **\$1.10** KHAKI JACKETS



This is a real Birthday Celebration value. Absolutely new, wonderful wearing qualities. Nothing better for the farm. Size 32 to 39. Reduced from \$1.75 to **\$1.10**

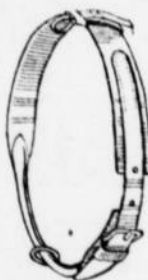
## Pullover Sweaters

Reduced from \$2.95 to **\$1.95**



Sweaters away below cost, and the finest sweaters you can buy. Even on the cool nights of Spring and Summer you will find these sweaters extremely comfortable. Fill your orders in. On every sweater we lose money, but you get the wonderful benefit. State Color. Regular \$2.95 Value for Only **\$1.95**

## Finest English Leather Neck Straps **60c** Formerly \$1.25 Now



If this price won't make you rush your orders in, then we don't know what will. Finest English oak-tanned leather. Ring for halter shank. Reduced from \$1.25 to **60c** Only

All Charges paid on Orders of \$35.00 and Upwards

## Halter Shanks Now 2 for **35c**



We have sold thousands of these Halter Shanks at 25c each, so that you can make a real saving now. Nine feet long, complete with ring.

## Housewives' Kit

Genuine British Army Housewives' Kits, containing supply of needles, buttons and thread cut to proper sewing lengths. Complete in neat canvas case. Birthday Celebration Price, **15c** Each, only

## Two Real Bargains in Riding Breeches



Pure Wool Khaki Serge Riding Breeches, with leather strappings and two slash pockets. Sizes up to 36 only. Regular \$4.50 value, for **\$3.55** Only

## Khaki Drill RIDING BREECHES

Two slash pockets, two hip pockets. Sizes 32 to 38. Reduced from \$3.25 to **\$2.65**

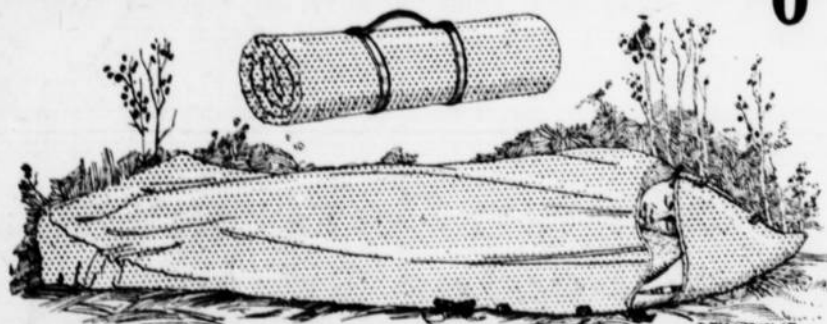
## Cardigans **\$2.10** ARE NOW **\$2.10** ONLY

These are the finest quality Cardigans, and it's a shame to sell them at this price, but we are going to clear them out so as to make room for entirely new lines. Don't neglect this extraordinary opportunity. State chest measurement. Birthday Price, only **\$2.10**



All Charges paid on Orders of \$35.00 and Upwards

## British Government SLEEPING BAGS REDUCED TO **\$6.95**



Such a High-Grade Sleeping Bag has never before been sold for so little money. Genuine British Government issue, absolutely new, and lined with natural sheepskin. The sheepskin can be used for a robe when bag is not in use. Folds into very small compass. **\$6.95** Specially reduced for our Birthday Celebration to

## Khaki Drill Pants Reduced

These are very unusual value. Two hip, two side, one watch pocket. Belt loops. Sizes 32 to 40. Very durable. Reduced from \$2.95 to Per Pair **\$2.45**

## NEW LOW PRICES IN Moleskin Overalls and Pants



Moleskin Overalls, as illustrated, are ideal for farm work, and are very hard-wearing. Give waist measurement. Specially reduced for our Birthday Celebration from \$3.45 to Per Pair **\$2.95**

Moleskin Pants, same material as above, but without bib. Give waist measurement. Reduced from \$2.95 to Per Pair **\$2.45**

Dandy Brushes now 2 for 35c



BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Velvet Cord PANTS Cut from **\$2.95** to **\$2.35**

We have waist sizes 32 to 38 only, and if either of these sizes will fit you, then you will get a wonderful bargain. British Velvet Cord is one of the strongest materials known. Wonderful for farm wear. Reduced from \$2.95 to Per Pair **\$2.35**

All Charges Paid on Orders of **\$35.00** and Upwards

## ROYAL FLYING CORPS

## Over-Coats NOW **\$5.65**



These Over-coats at this Special Birthday Celebration Price are the most remarkable value we have ever seen. Made of the finest Khaki Serge, and exceedingly well tailored. They couldn't be manufactured for anything like this price. State chest measurement. Reduced to only **\$5.65**



## Tobacco Pipes Reduced

IMPORTED FRENCH BRIAR PIPES—With Patent Lip Piece, as illustrated. \$1.50 values. Birthday Celebration price, 2 for **90c**  
FRENCH BRIAR IMPORTED PIPES—75c values, now 2 for **45c**

## Some Very Startling Bargains

Finest Oak-Tanned Leather TEAM LINES—1 in. wide by 22 feet long, complete with snaps. Specially reduced for our Birthday Celebration from \$4.75 to **\$4.45**  
RIFLE SLINGS—At this price these Rifle Slings are amazing value. Be sure to include one in your order **25c**

PURE WOOL MITTS—Soft, warm and hard-wearing. You couldn't buy the wool for the money **15c**  
PUTTEES—Made of very best material. Specially reduced from \$1.25 to **95c**  
Per pair **25c**  
DRIVERS' WHIPS—Used by the British Artillery. Wonderful value **25c**



## JOHN CHRISTIE

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR  
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LEATHER SUPPLIES  
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